The Outlook

Volume 83 Saturday, June 30, 1906 Number 9

CONTENTS

THE WEEK

A Record Session of Congress..... 487
Railway Rate Regulation..... 487
The Triumph for Rigid Inspection..... 488
The Passing of the "Immunity Bath". 488
Two Acts of Justice and One Other.... 488
Criminal Cases Against the Trusts..... 489
Commencement Notes..... 489
"Hamlet" at Smith College..... 490
Governor Pattison..... 490
The Duma and the Emperor..... 491
The Duma and the Jews..... 491
The Congo Government and Publicity.. 492
Old-Age Pensions..... 492
Sonnino Retires; Giolitti Re-enters..... 493
Haakon VII., King of Norway..... 493
Exterritoriality..... 494
The Hudson-Fulton Celebration..... 495
Ramabai..... 495

EDITORIALS

Against Poison and Fraud..... 496
The Panama Canal..... 497
Industrial Russia..... 499
A Group of Novels..... 500
Not an American Star..... 502
The Spectator..... 503

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

The Heavenward Side (Poem)..... 504
By Mary F. Butts
The President of the Russian Duma.... 505
By George Kennan
A Vision of Peace..... 507
By Lyman Abbott
An Alumna Returns..... 511
By the Alumna
Great Britain and South Africa..... 513
By Archibald R. Colquhoun
The Needs of the National Capital..... 518
By Henry B. F. Macfarland
Impressions of a Careless Traveler: All Sorts and Conditions of Men..... 521

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

The Queen of the Bluestockings..... 524
By Elizabeth Lore North
Comment on Current Books..... 526
LETTERS TO THE OUTLOOK..... 531

THE OUTLOOK is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The fourth issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

PRICE.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

POSTAGE IS PREPAID by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

DISCONTINUANCES.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of The Outlook discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

HOW TO REMIT.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

LETTERS should be addressed:

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

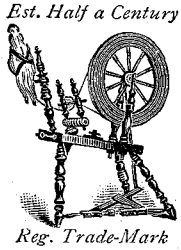
Chicago Office, 1436 Marquette Building

287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Copyright, 1906, by the Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Est. Half a Century



Reg. Trade-Mark

McCUTCHEON'S.

"THE LINEN STORE"

Ladies' Negligee Shirts

For Tennis, Golfing, etc.

Of medium weight linen in three different styles.
No. 1. High neck finished with the regular band, long sleeves, link cuffs, and small pocket on the side.
No. 2 has soft rolling collar, long sleeves, and link cuffs.
No. 3. Soft rolling collar, short sleeves, and soft turn-back cuffs. All priced at $4.00.

Seasonable Wash Goods

White and Colored Swisses. 40c, 50, 60, 75, $1.00, 1.25.
White and Colored Madras in several hundred designs. 35c, 40, 45, 50 per yard.
White Embroidered Linens in different weights. 75c, 90, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50 per yard.
White Embroidered Dimities. $1.00, 1.10, 1.25 per yard.
White and Colored Embroidered Batiste. 85c, $1.10, 1.25, 1.50 per yard.
French Colored Voiles. $1.25.
Pure Linen Lawns. 40c, 50, 75, $1.00 per yard.
Dress Linens in a variety of weights and colors.

Men's White Negligee Shirts

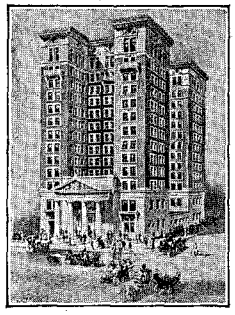
We now offer a new line of these shirts which have been made in our own workrooms, and are thoroughly high grade. They may be had in two styles, both with cuffs attached.
White Madras, $2.50, and Pleated Linen at $3.50.

Dr. Deimel Underwear

with the coming of hot weather you need more than ever the cool, porous, cleanly Dr. Deimel Linen-Mesh Underwear. For the perspiring over-heated body, it is a refreshing luxury.
This Underwear can be washed and boiled with a certainty that it will come back from the laundry thoroughly cleaned, and the same size as when new.
Don't try to go through another summer without knowing and enjoying the comfort of Dr. Deimel Underwear

Mail Orders have our prompt attention.

14 West 23d Street, New York



THE BUILDING OWNED AND OCCUPIED BY THE BANK

BANKING BY MAIL AT 4% INTEREST

ESTABLISHED 1868

In judging a bank always remember that it is Capital and Surplus that give security to the depositor. Capital and Surplus stand between the depositor and any possible loss or shrinkage in the securities held by the bank. The Capital, Surplus, and undivided profits of this bank amount to over six and one-half Million dollars, a margin of safety that assures absolute security for every dollar entrusted to us.
Send to-day for free booklet "V" explaining our system of receiving deposits by mail.

ASSETS OVER

FORTY-TWO MILLION DOLLARS

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS & TRUST CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO. The City of Banks

LIQUID COURT PLASTER

immediately dries, forming a tough, transparent, waterproof coating. **"New-Skin" heals Cuts, Abrasions, Hang-Nails, Chapped and Split Lips or Fingers, Burns, Blisters, etc. Instantly relieves Chilblains, Frosted Ears, Stings of Insects, Chafed or Blistered Feet, Callous Spots, etc., etc.**
A coating on the sensitive parts will protect the feet from being chafed or blistered by new or heavy shoes. **MECHANICS, SPORTSMEN BICYCLISTS, GOLFERS,** in fact all of us, are liable to bruise, scratch or scrape our skin. **"NEW-SKIN"** will heal these injuries, **will not wash off,** and after it is applied the injury is forgotten as **"NEW-SKIN"** makes a temporary new skin until the broken skin is healed under it. **"Paint it with "New-Skin" and forget it"** is literally true.
CAUTION: WE GUARANTEE our claims for "NEW-SKIN". No one guarantees substitutes or imitations trading on our reputation, and *the guarantee of an imitator would be worthless any way.*
ALWAYS INSIST ON GETTING "NEW-SKIN".
Sample size, **10c.** Family size (like illustration), **25c.** Two ounce bottles (for surgeons and hospitals), **50c.**
AT THE DRUGGISTS, or we will mail a package anywhere in the United States on receipt of price.

Douglas Mfg. Co. Dept. E *96-102 Church Street, New York.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1906

❀

A Record Session of Congress

The first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, which is drawing to a close, has made two records, one of which justifies the other. The session has been marked by an unprecedented flood of talk, estimated by the official reporters at the Capitol at forty millions of words. This record has been equaled by only one previous Congress, which, however, lasted three months longer. The other record is in the high character of the speeches included in this great total, and the admirable result in legislation of the labors of the two houses. Railway rate regulation, meat inspection, and the Panama Canal have brought out speeches of the first order, and the practical work of shaping legislation in committee and in conference has been carried on with remarkable fidelity and skill. The Outlook has never hesitated to criticise the Senate for inaction and disregard of the interests and desires of the people. It is a pleasure, therefore, to record that in this session the Senate has on four important subjects followed public opinion closely and has won a victory against the less representative House. The Meat Inspection Bill was passed by the Senate in the form desired by the President and by the consumers of meat products, while the House attempted, though unsuccessfully, to introduce provisions which would almost fatally weaken the bill. The Pure Food Bill was passed by the Senate with the greatest promptness, to be exposed before the House Committee to long and determined attacks from the interested opposition. The Railway Rate Regulation Bill was passed by the House, but, in the course of a seventy-day debate of remarkably high quality in the Senate, it was materially improved. The House has accepted the position of the Senate on the Statehood bills; the joint admission of Arizona and New Mexico is made dependent on the separate vote of each Territory, of Oklahoma and Indian Territory on the joint vote of the two. In the latter case the Constitution must provide for the prohibition of the liquor traffic for twenty-one years in what is now the Indian Territory. If the Senate will in the future live up to the high standard it has maintained at this session, it will deprive many of its critics of their weapons.

❀

Railway Rate Regulation

The House of Representatives has agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the railway rate regulation measure. It is now for the Senate to determine whether it will also agree. In the main the amendments adopted by the Senate have been accepted by the House; the result is a measure far more radical and more efficient than was the original Hepburn bill. The points of disagreement between the House and the Senate appear from the reports in the daily press to be two. The measure as now agreed upon prohibits passes only to Government officials, Federal and State. It certainly should have prohibited passes also to their families. We should not be sorry to see the issuance of all passes prohibited except to men employed on railway trains and to officers and employees of the railway issuing the pass. The law prohibits railways from transporting commodities of its own production over its lines. As coming from the Senate, it prohibited common carriers from such transportation, and this would have made it illegal for the oil-producing companies to use their own pipe lines, since the pipe lines are, by the law, declared to be common carriers. Since these pipe lines were originally constructed by the oil producers for their own use, it seems to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

us that it would have been an injustice to prohibit them from using the lines for the transportation of their own oil. Since the pipe lines of the Standard Oil Company are now common carriers, that Company cannot refuse to transport in its pipe lines the oil of the independent refineries. The country is to be congratulated on the success of the campaign for bringing the railways under Governmental control. A supplementary campaign is needed to compel the railways to report all accidents to a designated bureau of the Government for independent Governmental investigation, as is required in Great Britain. Congress has made what is hoped will be proved to be adequate provision for the protection of shippers; it now ought to make equally adequate provision for the protection of passengers.

❀

The Triumph for Rigid Inspection

The House Committee on Agriculture has receded, or has been driven, from every position, except one, which it has taken in opposition to the policy formulated by the President for the inspection of packing-houses and their products. The provision of the bill reported by that Committee permitting access to the packing plants for the purposes of only certain kinds of inspection has been radically altered, so that it authorizes access at all times for the purpose of "any" inspection; the provision waiving the Civil Service rules for appointments to inspectorships has been abandoned; the provision for appeals from the decisions of the Secretary of Agriculture to the courts is also omitted. In the form in which the Meat Inspection Bill was passed by the House last week it differs from the Beveridge bill passed by the Senate in practically only two important particulars: it does not require, as the Beveridge bill does, that the date of inspection shall be put upon cans of meat products; and instead of placing the financial burden of inspection upon the packers, as does the Beveridge bill, it places it upon the Government. In these two respects we believe the Beveridge bill to be better, but neither of them is fundamental or essential to a really effective system of Federal inspection. In spite of the opposition of the House Committee on Agriculture, all the principles embodied in the Beveridge bill, as The Outlook summarized them last week, with the exception of the last and the least important, have been indorsed by both branches of Congress. It is to be hoped that before this reaches our readers an effective measure will have been agreed upon in conference and enacted.

❀

The Passing of the "Immunity Bath"

Both the House and the Senate have now passed bills, differing slightly in details, to make perfectly definite the conditions under which immunity from prosecution shall be granted to a witness in an investigation or action under the Inter-State Commerce Law. It will be remembered that when the Secretary of Commerce and Labor was conducting an inquiry into the management of certain corporations, several officials of beef-packing establishments testified. These officials were subsequently indicted for offenses against the Inter-State Commerce Law, but the indictments were dismissed by Judge Humphrey on the ground that they had secured immunity by testifying in the previous investigation, even though their testimony had nothing to do with the acts for which they were indicted. From this decision the Government had no appeal. The bills now passed provide that immunity shall be granted only to a natural person who, as a witness on the part of the Government, testified on oath, or who, in obedience to a subpœna, produced relevant evidence, documentary or otherwise. The testimony given to the Bureau of Corporations was not under oath or under compulsion of a subpœna. An act has also been passed giving to the Government the right of appeal to a higher court in cases in which an indictment has been dismissed or set aside under certain specified conditions.

❀

Two Acts of Justice and One Other

After a picturesque debate the Senate passed the bill, already passed by the House, appropriating $25,000 to pay the traveling expenses of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the President for the next year. This is a measure which in substance The Outlook has long advocated. It marks a step in advance along the road toward just and adequate provision for the country's servants, both at home and abroad. The House by a unanimous vote last week declared Ernest E. Wood, a Democratic member from Missouri, not elected, and his opponent in the election, Harry M. Coudrey, the rightful holder of his seat. Mr. Wood represented a district in St. Louis, and his election was contested by Mr. Coudrey on the ground of fraud. The House Committee examined the returns from only one ward in the district, and found that the number of votes returned for Mr. Wood was larger than the entire number of men, women, and children residing therein according to the census reports. Even the most ardent adherents of the practice of "counting in" the right man can hardly fail to recognize the unseating of the St. Louis Representative as a deserved punishment for such unskillful manipulation.——By its action in eliminating the canteen from homes for old soldiers the House of Representatives has emphasized the stand which it had already taken against the sale of liquor in exchanges at army posts.

❀

Criminal Cases Against the Trusts

The fact that the Nation has made up its mind that corporations and corporation officials shall not violate the laws of the land with impunity is made very clear by certain happenings of last week. In the first place, seven defendants convicted in the United States District Court in Kansas City, Missouri, of making concessions and accepting and conspiring to accept rebates on shipments were sentenced. Of these all were fined; and two, a freight broker and his chief clerk, were sentenced to four and three months respectively in the penitentiary. The nature of the offenses for which this punishment was imposed The Outlook has already outlined. In brief, it was for violation of the Elkins Law, although, strictly speaking, Messrs. Thomas and Taggart, who have incurred imprisonment, were found guilty of the statute against conspiracy; the law which they conspired to violate was the Elkins Act. It was not because they violated the Elkins Act, but because they conspired to violate it, that the judge was enabled to sentence them to prison. Their cases, with those of others, are to be appealed. Following close on the passing of sentence on these men came the announcement last week from Attorney-General Moody that he had "reached the conclusion that criminal proceedings against the Standard Oil Company should be begun in certain cases where there appears to have been a violation of the laws regulating inter-State commerce and prohibiting rebates and other unlawful discriminations," and that such proceedings would be "begun at once in the appropriate judicial districts." This conclusion, the Attorney-General says, is attributable, in part at least, to the report of Commissioner Garfield and the evidence taken by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The investigation of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Moody declares, will be continued by him with the help, as special counsel, of Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, who was counsel for the Government against the Western Paper Organization, and Mr. Charles B. Morrison, who will soon resign as United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. That the plans for the prosecution of offenders against the Federal corporation laws are limited to this announcement there is no reason to believe. The action against the so-called Beef Trust, which was made of no effect by the decision of Judge Humphrey in Chicago, the suits against the paper and tobacco trusts, and the cases of which we have spoken resulting in the conviction of offenders against the Elkins Law, are clear enough indications that the Federal Government is prepared to take action against any lawless corporation whenever there is evidence enough to warrant the expectation of a verdict of conviction.

❀

Commencement Notes

At the one hundred and thirty-eighth Commencement of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, last week, the degree of Doctor of Laws was

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

conferred on Mr. Henry Watterson, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, of New York, who has gained a National reputation by his legal conduct of the insurance investigations, and Mr. Horace White, formerly the editor of the New York "Evening Post." Mr. Everett Colby, prominent among the young men of the country as a leader in political reform, was made Master of Arts. President Faunce announced that gifts aggregating $150,000 secured the like sum from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and that a great library would be built for the University as a memorial of John Hay, one of its most distinguished graduates. Colonel Watterson gave an address on Sectionalism, advising his hearers to pack their New England wallets and travel to Dixie, which is precisely what Mr. Robert C. Ogden, who celebrated his seventieth birthday last week and received a host of congratulations from his friends, has been making possible for a large number of Northern people during the past few years.——The inauguration of Dr. William H. S. Demarest as President of Rutgers College brought a large company of graduates and friends to New Brunswick, New Jersey, on Wednesday of last week. Governor Stokes delivered the keys of the institution in accordance with the traditional usage, and Dr. Demarest, in his inaugural address, made a strong argument against excessive college athletics, declaring that the prolonged physical exertion, the diffusion of interest over a multiplicity of events, the absorption in training, the fierceness of competition, and the love of money seriously threatened the preservation of the high quality of college life and work.

❀

"Hamlet" at Smith College

The serious presentation of "Hamlet" by this year's graduating class at Smith College furnishes a new indication that American students lay the greatest emphasis on those activities in which they can take the initiative and to a large extent can educate themselves by personal experience. This presentation was in accordance with the Shakespearean sequence begun in 1895 with "Midsummer Night's Dream" and interrupted since then only by an interesting experiment with the Hindu drama "Sákuntalá." What made this year's work significant was the severity of the test to which so ambitious a play subjected the class, and the degree of originality and skill which the students gave to an undertaking that, had it been a regular part of the college curriculum, would no doubt have seemed to them beyond their powers. The competition for parts began early last fall, and since that time until the last performance, on the 16th of June, the members of the cast had been under the careful professional training of Miss Peck, the head of the elocution department of the College, and Mr. Alfred Young, of New York. The version was Irving's. No one interpretation was followed, though Sothern's might be said to furnish the body of it. Miss Kearns, who played the leading rôle, spoke her lines with critical appreciation, maintained the manliness of the part with no little imaginative insight as well as technical skill, was spirited and sensitive in such difficult episodes as the cellarage and nunnery scenes, and justified the serious attention of the critical, particularly by her sympathetic understanding of a filial tenderness in Hamlet which finds abundant justification in the lines but almost invariably escapes recognition on the stage. This distinctive note in the play was enhanced by some of the other actresses, notably by the taste and finesse with which Miss Ryals interpreted the feminine and maternal qualities of the Queen. Miss Goes, in the madness of Ophelia, added grace and power to the tragedy. The scenery spoke well for the taste of the class and their scrupulous attention to the text. Altogether, more than a fourth of the class was concerned in the performance.

❀

Governor Pattison

The death of Governor John M. Pattison, of Ohio, last week at his home in Milford, a suburb of Cincinnati, after a lingering illness which lasted from the day of his election last autumn, was a dramatic event in Ohio's political history. Only once did he enter the executive office in the State

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Capitol at Columbus, and that was upon the conclusion of his inaugural address on the day of his inauguration. Though he fortunately succeeded in the partial reorganization of a few departments that were commonly believed to be mismanaged, and in aiding the State to secure legislation in the enactment of new laws and the repeal of vicious statutes, Governor Pattison did not have a chance to carry out other plans for the betterment of the State. There is only one other parallel case in National history, and that was when President William Henry Harrison died after serving but one month. Governor Pattison was a moral and upright man of a pronounced type. Rigidly adhering to his lifelong principles of sobriety, Sabbath observance, and respect for law, his campaign was unusual, fearless, clean, and honest. Defeating the old-liners of his party in winning the nomination, his course for higher ideals in politics, and specifically his threat that he would remove all mayors who did not enforce the Sunday closing laws, made party success uncertain and doubtful. It was this very determination to embody his own ideals in every-day politics, however, that seemed to win favor for Mr. Pattison from the great mass of the people, and nearly everywhere on election day he received surprisingly handsome majorities. Governor Pattison was one of those men, regrettably too few, who know no neutral ground between right and wrong. In his death the Republican party again secures control, as Lieutenant-Governor Harris becomes chief executive. The new Governor, however, is better than his party machine, and is much of the type of the late Governor; it is surmised that he may retain the few appointments his Democratic chief had made, and it is expected that he will rigidly enforce the law.

❀

The Duma and the Emperor

Last week the Duma, or Lower House of the Russian Parliament, assumed an increasingly menacing tone towards the Emperor. Rejecting the surprisingly liberal agrarian governmental reform outlined by Minister of Agriculture Stinchinsky, the Duma established an agrarian commission of ninety-nine members to initiate legislation which it considered indispensable to the people: any commission of unwieldy size, however, is unfavorable to a speedy presentation of a new project. The land scheme of the Cadets, or Constitutional Democratic party, now advocates expropriation of all crown and church lands and also private lands now rented to the muzhiks, or peasants, and cultivated by the latter; other private lands exceeding the unit fixed in a given district may be expropriated at a fair valuation, also private lands cultivated by the owners. All expropriated lands are to form a State Land Reserve, from which lands may be leased, but not sold, to individual agriculturists or to agricultural bodies. It will be seen that this scheme differs from that proposed by the Laborites and Revolutionaries in two points: it does not demand that the right of private property shall be abolished and all lands become nationalized, neither does it declare that present owners shall not be remunerated for lands, buildings, and implements. Meanwhile agrarian disorders are reappearing and a general strike is being seriously planned. If the Government should promulgate its agrarian scheme and the Duma should pass the Cadet or some other programme, the issue of obedience to the Crown or obedience to Parliament might confront Russian public officials. The events of last week would indicate that the Duma at least was trying to force such a situation, for the Cadets are being somewhat superseded by such men as Aladyin and Anakin, leaders of the extreme Radicals, the Marats and Dantons—to draw a parallel from the French Revolution—whose fiery speeches outlined visions of lands and loot far more enticing to the revolutionary element than the duller programme of the Moderates.

❀

The Duma and the Jews

Aside from the agrarian discussion, the principal event in the Duma last week was the report of the Committee which it had sent to investigate the hideous massacre of Jews at Bialystok. Deputy Schepkin, of Odessa,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

its Chairman, said: "We wished especially to bring home the responsibility to the Government if the massacre was organized in St. Petersburg. But our conclusions are that it was not planned in St. Petersburg." It now seems to have been brought about directly and surreptitiously by subordinate police officials. The Chairman declared that the massacre was due ultimately to the inequality of the Jews before the law in comparison with other Russians, adding:

> It has been charged that the Jews are becoming Anarchists. That is partially true. The Government by oppression is driving the persecuted members of that race to Anarchy. The difference between their status and ours is illustrated by the fact that if a robber enters our homes we have the right to shoot him; but if a Jew resists, troops are summoned and he is shot down as a revolutionist. Lack of lawful protection will make any people the enemies, not only of the present Government, but of all governments.

A resolution of sympathy with the afflicted Jews has been passed by our own Congress, and in the British Parliament members questioned Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, as to whether the British Government had made representations to Russia in reference to the massacre. Another request made to the Foreign Secretary was by Lord Rothschild, Sir Samuel Montagu, and other Hebrew financiers, that some step should be taken to avert the occurrence of anti-Jewish massacres. Sir Samuel declared that when the latest Russian loan was issued, most Jewish bankers did not subscribe, and he hoped that no Hebrew financier would loan another ruble to Russia until equal rights are granted to her Jewish subjects. So do we.

❀

The Congo Government and Publicity

According to a despatch in the New York "Tribune," the Government of the Congo State has not only officially declined to make public the evidence on which King Leopold's Commissioners based the report they made last October on conditions in the Congo, but also contend that even the signatories to the Berlin Convention have "no right to bring about the Congo's observance of its obligations." When it is remembered that the Commissioners' report was equivalent to a confession that Congo officials have been guilty of unspeakable atrocities, and that the system of labor enforced upon the natives by companies under sanction of the Congo Government is intolerably burdensome, the declination of the Congo Government to publish the evidence laid before that Commission can be readily understood. The apologists for the Congo Government cannot succeed in persuading unprejudiced and humane minds that a government which thus avoids the light is hiding for any other reason than that its deeds are evil. Not even Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, could, according to this despatch, elicit from the Congo administration anything but a positive refusal to publish the evidence. When it is remembered, moreover, that the Congo State came into existence by virtue of the action of the Powers in conference at Berlin in 1885, and that King Leopold of the Belgians is King-Sovereign of the Congo State because the Powers intrusted the rule of that land to him under express conditions, it seems as if the contention that the Powers had no right to require the Congo Government to do its duty were the height of international impudence.

❀

Old-Age Pensions

Last week in the French Chamber of Deputies a colloquy took place of great importance to France and of great interest to the rest of the world, for it outlined the length to which some Radical statesmen are willing to go in contradistinction to the demands of Socialists pure and simple. The latter were represented by M. Jean Jaurès, who enjoys a deservedly high reputation as a publicist and orator. He pleaded with power the cause of pure Socialism as demanding distinct recognition in the Cabinet programme. Replying for the Cabinet, M. Clemenceau, Minister of the Interior, gave place in the programme of the Ministry to one so-called "collective" or Socialistic feature, namely, the introduction into Parliament of a measure for the payment of old-age pensions from the national treasury. This is by no means tanta-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mount to saying that such a scheme will pass Parliament. M. Clemenceau knows as well as any one, first, that the most valuable assets of the French people are their efficiency of labor and economy in saving, and that the adoption of this scheme might sap the foundations of these habits. Secondly, M. Clemenceau doubtless understands that voluminous bodies of testimony as to old-age pension schemes have been gathered by successive commissions of inquiry in both France and Great Britain, and that the last of these commissions put the expense at about seventy-five million dollars a year for a very strictly selected set of pensions—a large drain on any treasury. Proceeding further to define the Ministry's attitude, M. Clemenceau showed an entire independence of Socialistic support. While he professes considerable friendliness to paternalistic legislation, he does not need the support of those who demand it as a *sine qua non*. With the exception of the old-age pension scheme, the Ministry stands for individual labor as against the collectivism championed by M. Jaurès. This view of the situation as a whole appealed to most of M. Clemenceau's hearers. When he appealed to the Chamber for a vote of confidence, they rewarded him with the splendid majority of 410 to 87.

❀

Sonnino Retires
Giolitti Re-enters

The passing of the Sonnino Cabinet in Italy is a cause for regret to many even of those outside the late Prime Minister's household of faith. A Liberal with Conservative leanings, or a Conservative with Liberal leanings, as one will, that Premier had gathered about him a Cabinet representing many political minds. As in the case of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet in France some years ago, which was also "a Ministry of all the talents," it was prophesied that the Sonnino Cabinet would be short-lived; it was hoped, however, by those who recognized the value to Italy of the Premier's unequaled services in the department of finance, as well as by those who had confidence in his rugged honesty and in his ability to keep his promises, that the Sonnino Ministry would ride out many a storm. Its ending was due to the Premier's resignation on a sudden slight defeat in the Chamber of Deputies—a vote which might have been reversed if a full number of members had been in attendance. Sidney Sonnino is succeeded in the premiership by Giovanni Giolitti, who has already lent distinction to that position. A man of far more than ordinary ability, Signor Giolitti is probably the best-known Italian statesman to-day. He is a famous opportunist. Suspected of being a republican in disguise, he must support the monarchy; suspected of opposing the Triple Alliance, he must uphold it; his two former premierships were apparently overturned somewhat on this latter account, in addition to the proximate causes, his connection with the bank scandals and his State railway policy. Signor Tittoni again becomes Foreign Minister. General Vigano becomes Minister of War. He has seen actual fighting in Eastern Africa, and is an ardent defender of the British military policy. Admiral Mirabello, the Minister of Marine, is well known from his previous able administration of Italy's navy, especially because of his remedying of a lack of system and responsible control in the management of the Government's stores and dock-yards, which he justly considered responsible for the inexcusable length of time consumed in building war-ships. Signori Gianturco, Minister of Public Works, and Fusinato, Minister of Education, have also previously held office under Signor Giolitti. It now remains to be seen whether a more dexterous hand than Baron Sonnino's will manipulate parliamentary groups in such a way as to assure to the Government that sufficiently wide and solid base indispensable for the solution of the serious problems that confront Italy.

❀

Haakon VII.
King of Norway

Last week, in the ancient cathedral of Trondhjem, King Haakon and Queen Maud were crowned King and Queen of Norway. Trondhjem was the first capital of the ruler who ages ago conquered all the petty kings of the Norse countries and united them into a single State

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

under his own crown. Trondhjem is also the northernmost town of any importance in Europe, being situated in the same latitude as the southern coast of Iceland. The cathedral of Trondhjem is not only Norway's greatest historical monument, it is the finest church in all Scandinavia. Its architecture represents a combination of classical Romanesque and early Gothic. Though it has been largely restored during the past forty years, its oldest parts are still dilapidated. At its entrance the King and Queen were received by the bishops and clergy, the Bishop of Trondhjem greeting them with, "God bless your coming in and your going out, now and forever." The choir, composed of two hundred of Norway's best voices, sang a Te Deum. The Bishop of Christiania preached a sermon, and after other ceremonies the Bishop of Trondhjem and the Chief Justice placed the royal mantle upon the King's shoulders. Then, while the King knelt, the Bishop of Trondhjem, taking a horn of oil, anointed him on the head and on the wrists, saying:

> May Almighty God anoint you with his spirit and grace, and give you to reign with wisdom, power, and mercy, that the name of God may be hallowed and right and truth may be confirmed, to the benefit and happiness of the people of the land.

Then came the act of coronation. Premier Michelsen took the crown from the altar, brought it to the throne, and, conjointly with the Bishop, placed it upon the King's head, the Bishop saying:

> The Lord of lords and King of kings, who has given you this crown, may he uphold and strengthen you in all royal and Christian virtues, to the glory of his name and the blessing of the Norwegian people. May his grace in this corruptible life prepare you for the inheritance of a righteous and incorruptible crown in heaven.

Then followed the presentation of the other symbols of power, the scepter by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the orb by the Minister of the Interior, and the sword by the Minister of War, the Bishop repeating a brief appropriate prayer in each case. Thus for the first time in six hundred years St. Olaf's crown again rests upon the head of a King of a separate and independent Norway. In these centuries the crown has been stolen, carried off among the spoils of war by foreign invaders, been almost destroyed by fire, been shipwrecked and buried. Last week's event recalls to all Norway those far-off days before the Danish domination or the Swedish partnership. The old capital and church were worthy to be the scene of the reassertion of an ancient and rugged nationality.

❀

Exterritoriality

The Outlook recently called attention to the ingenious reform proposed by Earl Cromer, British Agent for Egypt and the Sudan, respecting exterritoriality in North Africa. Attention is now directed to the passage of the bill by our own House of Representatives respecting exterritoriality in China. In such countries as Turkey, Egypt, and China—and, until within a few years, Japan also—a system of exterritoriality has obtained; that is to say, foreigners are not to be subject to the jurisdiction of native tribunals, since the jurisprudence of those tribunals is either antiquated or corrupt. An American citizen, for instance, charged with a crime or with an offense against local civil laws, must be tried by our own representatives, and if adjudged guilty must have his punishment meted out to him by our representatives. The practice of exterritoriality in China is now emphasized by the passage of the bill above mentioned, creating a United States District Court for China, which is to have the exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal cases involving more than one hundred dollars fine or sixty days' imprisonment, and in all civil cases involving an amount greater than five hundred dollars. The court is to be held annually at Shanghai in the east, Hankau in central China, Tientsin in the north, and Canton in the south, and also in other consular jurisdictions if deemed advisable. The bill provides for the appointment of a judge, district attorney, marshal, and clerk. The judge is to receive an appointment for fifteen years, at a salary of $8,000 annually and expenses; the district attorney is to receive $4,000 a year and expenses; the marshal and clerk are to receive $3,000 each.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Hudson-Fulton Celebration

The Committee appointed to formulate a plan for the celebration of the Hudson-Fulton Commemoration has presented a report which has been unanimously adopted by the executive committee of the Board of Trustees, and in many important respects will commend itself to public approval. The Committee has wisely put aside the temptation to inaugurate another great exposition; for, if the truth be told, the exposition idea has been carried too far and exploited too much in this country. This does not apply to the Jamestown celebration, which will commemorate one of the most picturesque and important events in the history of the continent. The Hudson-Fulton Committee proposes a naval parade which shall include British and Dutch ships, with reproductions of the Half Moon and the Clermont, the first recalling the achievement of Hudson and the second that of Fulton. This parade is planned to include a great number of vessels as far as Haverstraw Bay, at which point a larger part of the fleet will stop; but a line of vessels, including the Half Moon and the Clermont, will proceed to Albany, thus giving the celebration, in accordance with the hope expressed by The Outlook months ago, a dignity and inclusiveness which will involve the participation of the people of the entire Hudson River Valley. The Committee also proposes that the occasion shall be commemorated by public meetings, many of which will be held in New York City, and for which arrangements will undoubtedly be made in all the towns and villages on either bank of the river. It has further proposed, by way of making a permanent record of the achievements of Hudson and Fulton and of this special celebration, to build a Hudson Memorial Bridge, extending across Spuyten Duyvil Creek at its confluence with the Hudson River; a viaduct connecting the southern end of Inwood Hill with Washington Heights on the south, to be called the Fulton Memorial Viaduct; the taking of seventy-five acres of the northern portion of Inwood Hill for a public park, the view of the river from that point being more extended than can be secured from any other part of the island of Manhattan; and the securing of twenty acres of land on Verplanck's Point for the purposes of a public park. It is proposed that the celebration shall take place late in September, 1909.

❀

Ramabai

Known to comparatively few, but widely effective, is the work begun some seventeen years ago for the wretched class of child widows in India by the Pandita Ramabai. The Shâradâ Sadan, her original home for high-caste Hindu girls, is the nucleus of the present populous school village of Mukti, sheltering, teaching, and training in domestic industries some fifteen hundred child widows. Visitors are attracted to it from all parts of India, and from beyond. From it go out many trained women into various kinds of benevolent work. A thoroughly Christian institution, it is peculiar in this, that no effort is made to gain proselytes from Hinduism to Christianity. Some of Ramabai's pupils, remaining with her as teachers, still adhere to Hinduism. But the effluence of her remarkable personality pervades the whole school community with the spirit and power of vital Christianity. Four homes for child widows in different parts of India have been opened by Ramabai, with women trained by her at the head of each, and a boys' school and orphanage have been added to her settlement at Mukti. Her own daughter, Manoramabai, has taken her place as principal of the Shâradâ Sadan. While Ramabai is the most learned woman of her race, as her possession, alone of all the women of India, of the title Pandita intimates, she is equally remarkable for her organizing and executive ability. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, of Union Theological Seminary, speaks of her as a "statesmanlike servant of God," and as "one of the great personages of her generation." Dr. Hall, who is about to revisit India for the continuation of his lectures there, is President of the American Ramabai Association, organized in 1899 to sustain the work whose possibilities grow more apparent. Its treasurer is Mr. Curtis Chipman, 222 Boylston Street, Boston.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Against Poison and Fraud

Public attention for the past two or three weeks has been concentrated upon one measure for the protection of the Nation's food supply to the exclusion of the other. The measure for insuring clean and wholesome meat has practically overcome opposition. That it has successfully survived criticism is due to the fact that the conditions which it is designed to remedy appeal to the imagination of the plain people. The Pure Food Bill, on the other hand, has not had that advantage. It does not remedy conditions which have been described in the popular novel or which have been made the subject of a vivid report. The evils which it is designed to eradicate are not concentrated in one or two places, and are not capable of being portrayed with such an admixture of human interest as those which are associated with "Packingtown." Yet of the two measures the Pure Food Bill is unquestionably the more important. For two sessions of Congress it has been presented in some form, to be passed by the House and to be neglected by the Senate. Year after year public sentiment has been growing on its behalf. This year the process has been reversed. Four months ago the Senate passed the Heyburn Pure Food Bill; for those four months it has been in the charge of a Committee of the House. It seemed as if it were going to be neglected by that branch of Congress which had formerly befriended it. Then came the agitation for the rigid inspection of meat products, and the Pure Food Bill seemed designated for deeper oblivion than ever; but that agitation has proved to be like the draught which blows the smoldering fire into flame. The earnestness which has been characteristic of the public demand for supervision of meat foods has been transferred to the determined but heretofore quiet demand for Federal control of traffic in other forms of food. On Saturday of last week the House passed a Pure Food Bill by the overwhelming vote of 240 to 17.

This is the outcome of a long struggle behind the doors of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce. It is believed by those who have the right to their opinion that not for years has there been such a powerful lobby at the capital as that which has swarmed to Washington to defeat the Pure Food Bill. It is not difficult to understand why the bill has met such opposition. As the readers of The Outlook know, this measure prohibits inter-State commerce in foods, drugs, and liquors which are deleterious or fraudulent, and requires the honest labeling of all such foods, drugs, and liquors transported between the States. It attacks, therefore, powerful interests: first, those concerns which make a profit out of disguising, either with or without deleterious ingredients, cheaper forms of food and selling them as those which are more expensive; second, those concerns which make a profit out of selling directly to the people secret proprietary medicines which contain harmful or dangerous substances; third, those concerns which sell as whisky cheap or dangerous compounds of alcohol and coloring matter. These concerns, combined, control a large amount of advertising in the periodicals and daily press of the country. The president of an association of proprietary medicine concerns is reported to have boasted that his organization controls three-quarters of the newspapers of the country, and that without the revenue from patent medicine advertising a large part of the public press would go into bankruptcy. The opposition from grocers has not been vigorous as compared with the opposition from other interests. The honest grocer and the honest wholesale dealer in food supplies are glad to welcome any measure, such as this, which helps to guarantee the purity and genuineness of their goods; but the maker of nostrums and the distiller of cheap whisky are not engaged in a business which profits by honesty and publicity. Their opposition has therefore been determined, powerful, unscrupulous. At one time it seemed as if the nostrum maker was to win a victory. He succeeded in inducing the Committee to accept a provision of this extraordinary character; that a prepara-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tion might contain alcohol enough to dissolve or preserve its constituents without having the quantity of alcohol stated on the label, and that it might contain two grains of opium or one-quarter grain of morphine to the fluid or avoirdupois ounce without having the quantity of morphine or opium stated on the label. If this provision had been allowed to remain, the manufacturers of practically all the leading so-called "patent medicines" could continue to use just the same quantity of alcohol, opium, cocaine, or morphine as they use now—and keep the fact secret. The label would not inform an unsuspecting mother that the soothing syrup contained a poisonous drug which might cause the death of her child; nor would it serve a warning to purchasers that the contents might easily lead the user to a relentless drug habit.

"How can you defend this amendment?" was the question asked of one member of the Committee.

"I don't," was the frank reply. "We got tired of being hammered."

Happily, before the House passed the bill this vicious provision was radically changed. It is still possible, according to the House bill, for the maker of a preparation to use alcohol in it without stating the fact on the label; but the law is so framed that the burden is put upon the manufacturer to prove that the quantity or proportion of alcohol does not exceed that "prescribed by the United States Pharmacopœia or the National Formula as a solvent or preservative of the active necessary constituents of the medicine or preparation. . . ." And the use of dangerous drugs without a declaration on the label of their presence in the preparation is specifically prohibited. In one other respect the opponents of a strong pure food law have been defeated. The attempt to allow and even sanction deception as to weight or measure has been so far futile. It is now provided that if the weight of a package is stated on the label, it must be stated not approximately, but exactly.

The danger that remains for this legislation lies now in a conference disagreement. The bill passed by the House is in important respects different from that passed by the Senate. In many respects the House bill is considered the stronger measure of the two. It does not seem possible, however, that any difference of opinion as to the form of the bill can cause it to fail. The popularity of the Pure Food Bill with honest people needs no explanation. Its aims are twofold: first, to protect people from being deceived into buying poisons in the guise of food, drink, or remedies; second, to require dealers in food, drink, and medicine to tell intending purchasers what it is that they are asked to buy. The bill is aimed at cheats and "fakirs." The man who has toiled to earn his money wants full value for it in food, drink, and medicine; and he does not want to be given a poison when he asks for a food or a remedy. There is nothing new, nothing characteristically American, about the conditions which this bill, it is hoped, will largely correct. A British cyclopædia, published a generation ago, describes adulterations which are as despicable as any which have been described during the campaign on behalf of this bill. The difference between the present and the past lies in the fact that the conscience and good sense of the American people have been jointly applied to a problem which is made especially difficult by the multiple form of our Government and the complexities of modern commerce.

❀

The Panama Canal

The vote of the United States Senate last week, by a majority of five, in favor of a lock canal at Panama practically settles the type of canal to be built. The House had previously voted with substantial unanimity for a lock canal. Only formal co-operative action between these two agreeing bodies is necessary to close the long chapter of preliminary political preparations. The President evidently regards the question as practically settled, for it is officially announced that in November he intends to visit the Canal in person and see for himself the present conditions and the prospects for the immediate future. Congress has also given him a free hand in the purchase of ma-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

terials by providing that all purchases are to be made in the American market, unless he thinks the charges are exorbitant, in which case he is at liberty to purchase abroad. It may be expected both that he will use this liberty if American manufacturers attempt to overcharge the Government, and that, possessing this liberty, he will not be compelled to use it. From this time, then, it may be expected that the work of construction will go on without any other difficulties than those of a practical nature, and those are now pretty well understood and can all be readily overcome.

It is nearly a century since the first formal action was taken for the construction of an interoceanic canal across the isthmus which connects North and South America. This was a decree of the Spanish Cortes, founded on insufficient information, authorizing the opening of such a canal across Tehuantepec. From that time until the purchase of the Panama Canal from the French company by the United States Government, the subject has been in constant agitation both in Europe and in this country. Nineteen different routes have been proposed. The three chief rivals have been Panama, Darien, and Nicaragua. To these must be added the scheme of a ship railway—that is, a railway on to which ships might be run, and by which they might be transported from ocean to ocean. There have been also seven interoceanic railways proposed, on the assumption that it would be cheaper to transship freight than to build and operate a canal. Of course these railway routes afforded no naval advantage to the United States.

Before building a canal, another question as important as that of the route had to be determined: Who should build it? Government or private enterprise? If government, should it be built by a single nation or by a combination of several nations? Each of these plans had advocates. In 1825 an association was formed in England for the purpose of building such a canal; in 1846 Nicaragua conferred authority on Louis Napoleon to organize a French company for the purpose; the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in 1850 provided for co-operation between Great Britain and the United States; later negotiations which came to naught were entered into between France, Nicaragua, and the United States.

At length, in 1879, De Lesseps organized his company for building by private capital a canal at Panama; plans were also formed in the United States for building a canal as a private enterprise at Nicaragua. At one time it looked as though there would be two rival canals where only one was needed. But the French company failed, and the American company did not even succeed in beginning. Thus successively the railway substitutes for a canal, seventeen of the different canal routes, and the construction by any other Government or combination of Governments than that of the United States were eliminated. Three issues remained: Should the canal be private property or a public waterway? Should the route be Panama or Nicaragua? Should it be a sea-level or a lock canal?

The people of the United States said, The canal must be a public highway. The engineers said, Panama is the better route. The people replied, Nicaragua as a public highway is better than Panama as private property. To build and operate a private canal in competition with a public highway proved to be not an encouraging proposition for Panama stockholders. They sold their route to the United States at a reasonable figure. Thus Nicaragua as the route and the private ownership of the Canal as the method were both eliminated. There remained only the issue between a sea-level and a lock canal. And that is now determined by Congress. Thus it has taken millions of dollars expended in surveys, more millions expended in a costly but perhaps not wholly useless experiment, and nearly a century of international debate, sometimes hot and always strenuous, to reach a solution of this intricate problem. The solution may be thus formulated:

An interoceanic canal, with locks, across the Isthmus of Panama, capable of affording passage to the largest steamers, built, owned, and operated by the United States Government, as a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

public highway, open to all nations on equal terms.

The Outlook believes that all the questions have been decided aright. It believes:

That there ought to be an interoceanic canal.

That it ought to be a public highway.

That it ought to be built, owned, and operated by the United States Government.

That it ought to be at Panama.

That it ought to be a lock canal.

The large engineering questions are all decided. The last economic question is now decided. It only remains to build the canal. When built, it will open a direct water communication between our Atlantic seaports and the Far East; it will create a water route between the Pacific and the Atlantic States to compete for slow freights with the railways; it will give North America a continuous coast line from Labrador to Alaska; it will put the Atlantic and the Pacific shores under the protection of the same navy; and it will give the fleets of the world a water highway by means of which they can safely and expeditiously circumnavigate the globe.

The completed Panama Canal will have cost much. But it will be worth to the world and worth to the United States all that it will have cost.

❀

Industrial Russia

To the existing order of things, three particularly dangerous classes in Russia are the peasants, the industrialists, and the soldiers. Last week The Outlook described the conditions which affect the muzhiks or peasants. It is a natural step from the muzhiks to the industrialists, since many of the latter are peasants themselves. In the winter, there being less farm work to be done, large numbers of muzhiks drift to the towns. In addition, many go not only for winter work but for all-year work, because of the present low productivity of the soil (to be changed only by new systems of tillage), because of muzhik arrears to the mir or village community, because of the doubling of taxation during a decade, and, finally, because of the usurious interest charged for loans by the village creditors. The result of all is that peasant paying power is now exhausted.

The muzhik carries with him from farm to town an inborn Socialism. Ages ago the mir adopted Socialism's fundamental principle, namely, collective ownership of the land. Thus, especially in the winter, a very large part of the two million workingmen in Russian factories form a connection between the peasants living entirely in the country and the industrialists living entirely in the towns.

But, aside from this agrarian influence, the industrialists as a class have had an exclusive impulse towards economic revolt because of the crisis in the Government-protected industries. An industrial crisis followed the agricultural crisis. At first, though agriculture languished, many branches of industry were seemingly prosperous because artificially nurtured, a fostering care quite consistent with the Russian's theory of paternalism. But this artificial nurture, as is frequently the case, increased the prices of commodities without creating a corresponding increase in the domestic consumer's power to absorb them. Some years ago that power became so nearly exhausted that the protected manufacturers themselves, alarmed at the increasing loss of the home market, vainly endeavored to obtain foreign markets, which were closed to them both by the high cost of protection and by the large profits which they themselves reckoned upon. The protection of industries had, of course, intensified the agricultural crisis, and Russians began to realize, as never before, the interdependence of agriculture and industry—a conviction which bound the proletariat still more closely to the peasant class in an effort to obtain relief.

When to economic oppression was added political tyranny, it is not surprising that the industrialists protested against the existing order of things. Nor should we wonder that when their protests went unheeded, now joined by those of a great army of railway, telegraph, and telephone workers, they should resolve to overthrow autocracy, conscious that in them lay a vital power as yet unknown in Russia, namely, a mighty industrialism

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

recently called into being, which they would withhold through a general strike and thus compel the establishment of both economic and political reforms.

The first strike took place just ten years ago this month, when thirty thousand workingmen in twenty-two cotton factories in St. Petersburg obtained a reduction in time and an increase in wages. There have been many strikes since, and with each the proletariat has become stronger until it victoriously exercised its power in the general strike last autumn, which forced the Emperor to the proclamation of his welcome "Freedom Manifesto."

The proletariat has now split into two groups—the Social Democrats and the Social Revolutionaries. The social ideal of the first is to be realized by peaceful means, if possible; that of the second lies in armed resistance. The horrible massacres of the past fortnight have strengthened the hands of the second group; they have also aroused disaffection in the army—the rank and file of which is of peasant extraction—as is seen by the signs of mutiny last week at Moscow, Ryazan, Sevastopol, and Kronstadt. If to the revolt of the muzhiks and industrialists there should be added a general mutiny in the Russian army and navy, the throne will totter.

One thing can save it—the gift of a written liberal Constitution. This has been urged by the best men; it has been derided by the reactionaries, Plehve, Pobyedonostsev, Durnovo, Trepov, and the Grand Dukes. Will Nicholas II. continue to listen to such as these, or will he turn to such men as Muromtsev (described by Mr. Kennan in another column), Miliukov, or Petrunkevitch, who stand at the head of the great middle, moderate, liberal party? Whether he will or not, in the assembling of a Russian Parliament that party has become sovereign. Autocracy and bureaucracy are doomed. Why should the Emperor, by his vacillations, encourage the forces of reaction and thus evoke a justly inevitable revolution, in which the new-born industrialists will assuredly play a leading part?

It has been interesting to trace a parallel between the events of 1789 in France and those of 1906 in Russia. Let Nicholas II. have a care lest the parallel continue and he share the fate of Louis XVI.!

A Group of Novels

Through the turbulent stream of contemporaneous publication there continue to emerge from time to time books of sterling value, both ethically and artistically, and this is perhaps all that could have been said of any age by its contemporaries. It is very much easier to abuse one's own time than to abuse a past time: to abuse the past involves some knowledge of history; to abuse the present, only a command of invective and an uncritical habit of mind. It ought to give heart to the most pessimistic to find two such books from American hands in one season as Mr. Owen Wister's "Lady Baltimore" (Macmillan), with its refinement of style, charm of characterization, and emphasis on the pieties of social life—reverence, courtesy, and idealism expressed in human relations; and, side by side with this study of the social ideals of Old Charleston, Mr. Winston Churchill's very effective sketch of certain types of American rural character, as original and distinctive as they are entertaining and convincing. "Coniston" (Macmillan) is so great an advance on "The Crisis" and "The Crossing" in construction, condensation, and artistic feeling that it cannot fail to appeal to a new group of readers, while its human quality will hold those who have already accepted Mr. Churchill as a born story-teller. The central figure in "Coniston" is an old-fashioned American politician, a country "boss," drawn with a precision, insight, and humor which will give Jethro Bass a permanent place among the enduring portraits of American novelists. It is a long time since any story has appeared which has its roots deeper in American soil or sends its tendrils into more spots warm with American association and affection. The man himself, with his limited vocabulary, his concentration of foresight and interest, his curious lack of the power of expression, and the vein of sentiment that runs through his life, is a unique figure,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and as distinctively American as David Harum; and so are the men who surround him in the little country village—the local politicians, and, for that matter, the larger politicians of the State with whom he is brought in contact. In humble veracity, accurate fidelity to the simplest forms of American society, "Coniston" will take its place with the best American fiction.

If this novel interprets American energy in the terms of a generation ago against a New England background, "The Spoilers" (Harpers) interprets that energy under the simplest conditions against the background of the Klondike. It is a roughly drawn and very effective sketch; a big outline study in black and white. It is impossible to avoid the feeling that it is the old-fashioned blood-and-thunder story brought up to date; the dime novel written by a man of great energy of imagination and a touch of genius for description. Mr. Rex Beach has chosen the period of transition between the elementary conditions in a mining country and the organization of society by the establishment of courts under political order, and has set the two forces in decisive collision. The figures on both sides are equally lawless in temper and act; but on one side there are elemental men, capable of generosity and devotion, fighting sophisticated men stupid in greed and unscrupulousness under the forms of law. The story has dramatic power and a certain passionate realism; but it is a story of the hour, not of the decade.

The range of society in this country could hardly be more strikingly brought out than by placing "The Spoilers" and F. J. Stimson's latest story, "In Cure of Her Soul" (Appleton), side by side. The one is done with a free, unconventional hand in black and white; the other almost with a camel's-hair brush and the most delicate shadings. One deals with elemental forces in elemental social conditions; the other deals with passions and ambitions as they are evoked and modified by a highly sophisticated society. It is a good many years since that fresh and striking college story, "Guerndale," by "J. S. of Dale," caught the attention of discriminating readers, who found in it the promise of substantial literary achievement. Mr. Stimson has done many things since, always with a suggestion of reserve force. If he has not quite fulfilled the promise of his earlier story in the freedom and power of his work, he has more than fulfilled it in its restraint, dignity, and scrupulous craftsmanship. Every page of "In Cure of Her Soul" shows the trained hand, as the whole treatment of the material, the shaping of the plot, the drawing of the characters, reveal the habit of trained observation and of mature reflection. The hero of this study of contemporary society is a fine example of the best American type, thoroughly clean by instinct and training, with a strong ethical sense, a fine strain of independence and courage and devotion to his responsibilities; the heroine, a Southern girl of the type with which Mr. Wister has made us familiar in "Lady Baltimore," but with adaptation to larger and more modern conditions, is also an admirable example of the American gentlewoman, with a keen sense of honor, a nice sense of responsibility in social relations, and unerring good taste, partly instinctive, partly trained. This story may not be widely read. It lacks a certain vitality which makes some stories popular, a certain brilliancy of touch or definiteness of characterization which carries other stories to great audiences; but it is a clean, clear, strong piece of work.

It would not be easy to select an American novel which, by reason of its adequate portraiture of the best American society, could be placed side by side for contrast and comparison with Mrs. Humphry Ward's stories. In "Fenwick's Career" (Harpers), as in almost all the earlier stories, this highly trained and accomplished novelist succeeds in conveying a sense of the complexity and richness of the best English society, the breadth of its interests, the variety of its activities, the repose and dignity which express the social culture of many generations. Mrs. Ward is always at her best in portraying the woman who is the consummate flower, the spiritual product, of select social conditions; and among all the portraits of the woman whom the French would call "la grande dame"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

none is more delicately and beautifully wrought than that of Madame de Pastourelles. In subtle insight and the most sensitive and delicate use of the pencil it would not be easy in recent literature to parallel this literary study of a gracious and beautiful woman. Fenwick is not drawn with anything like the same completeness, nor is his wife sketched with the same power; and the story, as a whole, while possessing unquestioned interest, falls below the later work by Mrs. Ward's hand. As a study of the artistic temperament, based on certain incidents in the life of George Romney, "Fenwick's Career" is full of talent, but stops short of being a work of genius.

❀

Not an American Star

Dr. Dabney, the President of the University of Cincinnati, not having the fear of the press before his eyes, in an address delivered at the Commencement exercises of the Toledo Medical College, ventured to declare himself in favor of the municipal ownership of public utilities. "The people," he said, "are taking over more and more of the public utilities, and indeed why should they not do so? The people are learning that they have the same interest and should work together." The "Times-Star," of Cincinnati, finds it difficult to answer this question, so it calls Dr. Dabney to account for his audacity in venturing to ask it. "The tax-supported schools of the State," it says, "—and the University of Cincinnati comes under this heading—are supported by all the taxpayers, some of whom believe in municipal ownership and some of whom look upon it as a forerunner of Socialism. It is an injustice to either of these elements that the funds taken from them by the State through the tax levy should be used in the advocacy of a political doctrine which they hold in abhorrence. When, as President of the University of Cincinnati, Dr. Dabney took the stump for municipal ownership, he not only did himself an injustice, but he injured the institution of which he is the head. He ended his usefulness as an executive, and he aroused an antagonism to an institution that cannot have too many friends."

The Cincinnati "Times-Star" ought to be published in Russia—or, stay! Turkey would be better. For in Russia they are beginning to have an aspiration for free speech, and the "Times-Star" has not the first glimmering dawn of an idea of what free speech means. As little conception has the writer in the "Times-Star" of the American ideal of education. He imagines that the American taxpayers want their school-teachers to say, not what they think, but what they think other people think they ought to think.

According to the Cincinnati "Times-Star," no college president ought ever to say anything until he has received permission from his financial superiors. For if the citizens of the State support the State college by their taxes, the contributors to college funds support the private college by their contributions. And according to the "Times-Star," no college president can speak on any subject on which the financial supporters of the college, or any of them, might differ from him in opinion. This is an application of the "power of the purse" most extraordinary. To be safe from the untold perils of free speech all college presidents should be provided by their trustees with copies of a circular-letter something like the following, and should address it, if the college is a State institution, to all the voters, or if it is a private college to all the contributors to its funds:

University of _____
_____ *19*—

Dear Sir [or Madam]*:*

I am preparing to deliver an address next month in favor of [here insert the subject of the address]. *I wish to ask your consent to my so doing. Thanking you in advance for the permission which I hope to receive, I am, Sir* [or Madam], *with great respect,*

Your Most Obedient Servant,

_____

President of _____ *University.*

Yes! decidedly the un-American Cincinnati "Times-Star" should move its publication office to Turkey.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Spectator

On a certain Good Friday the Spectator was one of a great congregation in a famous Episcopal church. When the ancient prayer for "Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics" was offered, he thought of the service he had attended one Christmas at the Jewish temple in a large city of the Middle West.

❀

When the Christmas bells rang out that Sunday morning, he had started for the cathedral church. At the sight of the crowd at the door he had turned away. The Jewish temple was near. It had been announced that the rabbi would speak that morning upon the message of the Christmas season—"Peace on earth to men of good will." The Spectator knew the rabbi to be a most interesting speaker, a man of sound scholarship and broad catholicity, versed in the lore of Judaism, and a public-spirited citizen besides, a recognized leader in municipal reform. He had heard him spoken of as the ideal Jew—even the Christly Jew—because of the reposeful repression of his racial temperament, the steadfast control of his emotional nature. Why not turn aside from habitual usage, even at the risk of being thought eccentric, and go up to the temple of the House of David, with the kinsfolk of the Babe of Bethlehem, on that Christmas Day?

❀

The Spectator must have been the solitary Gentile entering the gates of the temple that morning. The spacious, lofty auditorium was half filled. The "orthodox Jews," it is said, are content with the Saturday service; that of Sunday is for the "advanced" sons and daughters of Israel. Looking around him, the Spectator recalled James Parton's interesting article upon the modern Jew, in the "Atlantic," perhaps twenty-five years ago, in which, in describing a Jewish congregation, he said that every face contained a thousand years of Judaism. The chaste simplicity of the beautiful temple was in harmony with the plain, exalted ritual, the manual for which had been arranged by the rabbi. Those accustomed to an excess of sacerdotal symbolism and of ecclesiastical adornment might fail to appreciate the majestic repose of that Jewish temple. Nor was there anything like devoteeism to be seen in the worshipers—no kneeling in prayer, nor bowing of the head. Their reverence for the place had expression alone in a quietness of demeanor that did not forbid exchange of greetings before and after service. Unlike the average Christian congregation, men were in the majority, and young men were a marked feature of the assemblage. The master chord of the service was the acknowledgment of the Oneness of the only God, Lord of heaven and earth. The ritual was largely in the words of the psalmist and the prophets—the very same sounds, it was borne in upon the Spectator, that were familiar to the ear of the Carpenter of Nazareth. The prayer which was a prelude to the culminating feature of the service—the "Hear, O Israel"—contained the following words: "Mindful of thy wondrous care of our fathers through all the ages that they were compelled to struggle for the very right to live, . . . we proclaim the watchword of Israel—Hear, O Israel [in Hebrew], the Eternal One God, the Eternal is One"—the watchword repeated in Hebrew by the choir. The Scripture reading was from Isaiah—a selection of the Messianic prophecies, including that one which the Gallilean rabbi read in the synagogue of Nazareth.

❀

The rabbi spoke extemporaneously, and with a finished directness; his gift for the right word was exercised without the slightest hesitancy. The shaping influences of idealism in the first stages of a religion had masterly handling. "But, better over-zeal than stolid apathy in the disciples of truth." Christianity, daughter of Judaism, the mother religion, had developed through excess of idealism much that had built the wall of partition between them. Christianity had less virility than Judaism, less masculinity; the root of its feminization was in its excess of idealism—its lack of the strength of cohesion. To resist evil was the law of Judaism. "The Jew will never love his enemy." He may and will minister to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

him, if need be, in distress; but when smitten on one cheek he will never turn the other also. Peace on earth would come through the keeping of the law of righteousness—through the brotherhood of men of good will. The harmonies between Judaism and Christianity were displacing the disharmonies. Myths and traditions were disappearing before scientific knowledge; bigotry was giving place to charity and toleration. Persecution of the Jew was no longer a feature in civilized Christendom, least of all in the celebration of the birthday of the Prince of Peace. "Let the dead past bury its dead," the rabbi said, the words slowly and solemnly uttered, followed by impressive silence. He deplored the custom of some of his brother rabbis of fanning the embers of bitter remembrance when the Christmas bells rang out their joy. Again: "Let the dead past bury its dead." The true spirit of the season was divine; it had its message for Jew and Christian alike, for all the children of men—the message of human brotherhood.

❀

And then the choir sang Kipling's Recessional, "God of our fathers . . . Lest we forget—lest we forget." Many were the kind greetings given the stranger within the gates. There had been no "passing of the plate;" and in the many prayers uplifted there had been none for the conversion of Christians.

❀

"Jews, Turks, infidels, and heretics . . . and so fetch them home, blessed Lord, to thy flock, that they may be numbered with the true Israel. . . ." The Spectator once loved that prayer before many in his Prayer-Book. He had been glad to give of his little for the conversion of the Jews. In the temple that Christmas Day the thought had come to him: "What if they should pray for Christians, Anarchists, Turks, and criminals?"

❀

"How are you getting on with your Settlement endowment fund?" a banker Jew had asked the Spectator; his rather discouraged reply was interrupted by a cheery handshake. "I'll see that you get the rest—and more too. Drop into the bank with your subscription paper. We can't afford to let your Settlement go under—it means too much to our Russian Jews." Selah.

THE HEAVENWARD SIDE

BY MARY F. BUTTS

One having moved from his clay tenement
Was passing softly in a rapture sweet
Through the new country of the soul, and came
Upon a sudden radiance of bloom.
He stood before it wrapped in reverie,
Till some one touched him, saying, "It is yours.
You sowed the seed on earth and watered it
With bitter dew of tears. Do you forget?"
The spirit wondered at the thing he heard:
Too far he was from Sorrow, now, to see
Her bleak, sad shadow. Breathing breaths of balm,
All bathed in joy, he scarcely understood
The angel's meaning when he softly said:
"This is the heavenward side of your great grief."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE PRESIDENT OF THE RUSSIAN DUMA

BY GEORGE KENNAN

ALTHOUGH the ultimate triumph of democracy in Russia may be regarded as inevitable and certain, the immediate outcome of the pending struggle between the Czar and the bureaucracy on one side and the Duma and the people on the other will depend largely upon the character of the men who direct the movements of the contending forces. On the side of the existing Government no leader of conspicuous ability has yet come to the front. Sviatipolk-Mirski, Buluigin, Trepoff, Witte, and Goremykin have tried by turns to arrest the rising tide of liberal thought and aspiration, or to turn it in such a way as to leave unsubmerged the autocratic power of the Czar; but they have all failed ignominiously, and, with the exception of Count Witte, none of them has shown an intelligent understanding of the forces in action or a willingness to retire from ground that can no longer be defended. On the side of the Duma and the people, however, there have already appeared a dozen men of wide experience and commanding ability, including such zemstvo leaders as Muromtsef (the President of the Duma), Petrunkevich, Rodicheff, and Miliukoff (delegates from Tver), and such powerful and influential nobles as Prince Trubetskoi, Prince Dolgorukoff, Prince Shakofski, Prince Volkhonski, Count Heyden, and Baron Stuart. These are all men of ability, courage, and resourcefulness, and some of them have been carrying on the fight against autocracy for a period of at least twenty years. Among those who have been longest identified with the liberal movement, and who have been most active in the establishment and organization of the Russian Duma, is Serge Andreyevich Muromtsef, of Moscow. I had the good fortune to meet him when I returned from my Siberian exile investigation, and as he is not well known in America, the readers of The Outlook will perhaps be interested in a brief sketch of his life and career.

Serge Andreyevich Muromtsef belongs to an ancient and noble family of Russia, and was born in St. Petersburg on the 6th of October, 1850. He was brought up and educated in Moscow, and after his graduation from the university there he went to Germany and studied for several years in Göttingen. Upon his return to Russia he was made professor of Roman law and jurisprudence in the University of Moscow, and soon attracted attention as a brilliant lecturer, a profound thinker, and a writer of great originality and power. In 1879 he undertook the editorial management of the legal and political review known as "The Juridical Messenger," and twelve months later he became pro-rector of his university and was elected President of the Moscow Juridical Society—an organization composed largely of university professors. His liberal opinions, however, and the "pernicious tendency" of the review that he edited, soon made him obnoxious to the Government, and in 1884 he was forced out of the university, after having rendered distinguished service as professor and pro-rector for a period of about nine years. Between 1884 and 1889 he practiced law in Moscow, edited "The Juridical Messenger," served as representative in the provincial assembly and as a member of the Moscow City Council, and played a prominent part generally in public affairs. His activity, however, always brought him, sooner or later, into collision with the Government, and he was always described in the books of the secret police as "neblagonadezhni" (politically untrustworthy). In 1892 his review—"The Juridical Messenger"—was suppressed by order of the Grand Duke Sergius, and in 1899 the Moscow Juridical Society, of which he was President, was forbidden by the same authority to hold any further meet-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ings for any purpose whatever. The Society appealed to the Governing Senate, and in 1903, when the question of allowing it to hold meetings again came up, the Grand Duke Sergius addressed to the Minister of Public Instruction a remarkable letter, which was, in part, as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL
Office of the Governor-General of Moscow.
Secret Division.
Jan. 14, 1903. No. 128.

To the Minister of Public Instruction:

In compliance with the request of Your High Excellency dated November 17, 1902, No. 31,960, for information with regard to the previous activity and tendency of the Juridical Society connected with the Moscow University, I have the honor to state to Your High Excellency that, upon the basis of facts contained in a report of the Moscow chief of police, it appears that the Society in question, with its statistical division, has at its head such politically untrustworthy persons as Serge Andrayef Muromtsef, Doctor of Civil Law (the President of the Society); Victor Andrayef Goltsef, Magister of Police Law (Vice-President), Alexander Chuproff (formerly professor in the University and now President of the statistical division of the said Juridical Society), and Nikolai Alexeyef Kablukoff, formerly Magister of Political Economy and now Vice-President of said statistical division. These are all persons with extremely liberal tendencies and revolutionary connections, and it is obvious that a Society controlled and directed by such men would not fail to pursue the course indicated by the thoughts and wishes of all the liberals of the past decade. The liberal party of that period was just as hostile as the extremists were to the social and imperial organization created for the Russian nation by its history, and it differed from the group of extremists, not in the objects at which it aimed, but only in the moderation of the demands it made of the Government and in the caution with which it presented those demands, one by one. These characteristics of the liberal party's activity were due partly to the high level of its adherents' culture and partly to their greater interest in preserving their social and material resources. The liberals have always valued their position—differing in this respect from other parties. The policy above indicated gave the liberals assurance of success and enabled them to send the roots of their views and teachings deeply into the upper and middle classes of society. . . . As early as 1888, for example, in a meeting held at the house of Professor Yanzhul, they raised for discussion the question of the influence of the foreign press on the Russian Government's method of dealing with questions of internal policy. All present at this meeting agreed that public opinion can bring pressure to bear upon the Government only when the press is free. The opinion was expressed that the mere publication in foreign newspapers of the secret orders of prohibition, sent from time to time to Russian journals by the Minister of the Interior, would help to bring about comparative freedom of the press. Victor Alexandrovich Goltsef urged persuasively the necessity for political action in general against Governmental methods of internal administration. He was of opinion that protests from the Russian people, no matter what form they might take, would not have as much influence with the Government as the foreign press, which holds in its hands the public opinion of all Europe.

This conspirative business meeting of a circle of politically untrustworthy members of the Juridical Society was only the first of a whole series of similar gatherings, which finally led to the organization of a party that aimed to devise and put in operation every possible method—not punishable by law—of securing inviolability of personal rights and freedom of the press. At the head of that party were Muromtsef, Goltsef, Kovalefski, Chuproff, and others. . . . The recent appearance of large numbers of private organizations with liberal tendencies is a result of the activity of the managers of the Juridical Society, who have set themselves the task of taking out of the hands of the Government the work of caring for the needs of the people and turning it over to the people themselves. If, by the suppression of the Juridical Society in 1899, a blow had not been dealt to this imperial center of propaganda, its increasing activity in the work of arousing and exciting the public mind by every possible means would have taken on a more and more thoroughly organized form, and might have become dangerous. It is evident, therefore, that the re-establishment of the Society would be in the interests of the promoters of political disorder. (Signed)

GENERAL ADJUTANT SERGIUS,
Governor-General of Moscow.

I have quoted the above "secret" and "confidential" letter of the Grand Duke Sergius to the Minister of Public Instruction partly in order to show the limitations under which Muromtsef and his liberal associates were forced to work, and partly because it furnishes documentary proof that as late as 1903—on the very eve of the Japanese war—the Russian Government regarded mere private discussion of personal rights and freedom of the press as criminal. The letter is interesting, moreover, on account of the light which it throws upon Muromtsef's methods. He was always a liberal, and in every position that he occupied he carried on a liberal propaganda; but he was never an extremist,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and his activity never went beyond the limits of law.

Readers of the "Century Magazine" may possibly remember a remarkable address which was sent by the liberals of Moscow to Count Loris Melikoff, just before the assassination of Alexander II., and which I translated and published in 1887 under the title "Last Appeal of the Russian Liberals." Muromtsef was one of the authors of that address, and it was he who gave me the copy that I used. It was then, and it is still, the best possible statement of the case of the Russian people against the Russian Government. It was temperate and respectful in tone, but it was bold, frank, and absolutely truthful. I dared not use Professor Muromtsef's name in connection with it at that time, for fear of compromising him; but the disclosure can do no harm now, when Count Witte has declared, in a report to the Czar, that "the first duty of the Government is to lay the foundations of a just governmental structure, viz., freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, freedom of public meeting and association, and inviolability of personal rights," and when the Czar himself has written opposite these significant words, on the margin of the report, "To be taken for guidance."

In all the liberal meetings which have been held in Russia since the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war, Professor Muromtsef has taken an active interest and played a prominent part. He was a member of the convention of zemstvo leaders which assembled in a private house in St. Petersburg on the 19th of November, 1904, and he assisted in drawing up the resolutions of that body, which afterward became the platform of the Liberal party. He was also present at the meeting of zemstvo men in Moscow on the 19th of July, 1905, and at the convention of Constitutional Democrats held in the same city a few days later. Finally, when the Duma assembled, he became its President.

He is a man of profound learning, wide and varied experience, and a courage tempered by prudence and sound judgment. His political programme is that of the Constitutional Democratic party to which he belongs, and may be summed up in his own words as follows: "Our task is to secure a constitutional form of government for Russia, and to defend that form of government when we shall have secured it."

As a writer on legal and sociological subjects Professor Muromtsef is known throughout Europe, and in Germany and France his works have attracted much attention and been widely discussed. Among the most important of them are "Civil Law of Ancient Rome," "Teaching of German Jurists with Regard to the Formation of Law;" "Influence of Roman Law in the West;" "The General Theory of Civil Rights;" and "Sociological Sketches."

A VISION OF PEACE[1]

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

WHAT does the development of law, first in the individual, then in the community, indicate respecting the future development of law which we are to hope for among the nations of the earth?

Every act oft repeated becomes a habit; habit long continued becomes a second nature. Thus we as individuals grow into a subjection to the laws of our own nature which we have ourselves helped to make. But we certainly are not, as Omar Khayyám insists, billiard-balls, knocked hither and yon; on the contrary, we have an intelligence which is able to understand these laws and a will which is able to modify their operation. We can see in what direction our habits are leading us, and then we can, if we will, change these habits, modify them, or absolutely reverse them. Finally, with these habits and with this intelligence to understand and apply the laws

[1] Address delivered extemporaneously at the Lake Mohonk, New York, Conference on International Arbitration, May 30, 1906; reported stenographically by Miss Lilian D. Powers, and revised by the author.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of our own nature that grow out of our habits, and this will to resolve to do the thing which our intelligence directs us to do, there is a power to execute that which our will has resolved.

The comparison of the individual to the State is at least as old as Plato. The State also has its personality; the State also grows as the individual grows. First there are customs; these customs, continued, come by and by to have the force and effect of law. These laws, long persisted in, become the second nature of the State—that is, its constitution. But the State has an intelligence to understand these laws, to interpret them, and to apply them; not merely the individual intelligences of the seventy millions of individuals; it has an organic intelligence, a crystallized intelligence, a central intelligence. This organic intelligence which interprets and understands and applies these laws of the State is the court. It is not merely the function of the court to determine questions at issue between individuals; it might almost be said that this is its minor function. Its function is to interpret the nature and orderly development of the nation to itself. It has been well said that Chief Justice Marshall did quite as much in forming the United States Constitution as we have it to-day, as was done by any of those who helped to frame it and signed their names to it. In our own time I do not think it is too much to say that the Supreme Court of the United States has done as much to guide the Nation in the new channels and the new life on which it is entering as Congress has done. The court is the intelligence of the community applied to the problem of rightly adjusting its customs, its habits, its State or National life. But the State has not only an intelligence to understand, it also has a will by which it can vary its customs. This will is expressed through the legislature. As the courts are the intelligence to understand and apply, so the legislature is the will to enact and determine. Finally, there is an executive force to put this will into effect. The Indian soloist tells me at half-past seven that my early-rising friends are going in to breakfast, and I judge it is time for me to get up; that is the court. I resolve that I will get up; that is the legislature. Then I turn over and go to sleep; that is the lack of executive power.

In the development of our international life we can trace some of these successive stages as we trace them in the individual and in the community. At first every nation was a pure individualist; it cared only for itself, was absolutely indifferent toward all other nations. The only international law was the law of the strongest; the only international code, every nation for itself and the devil take the hindmost. As a result, the devil often got a grip on them all. Nation made war against nation whenever it thought it could get anything by making war. The law of the wild beast of the forest was the only international law. At first, when prisoners were taken, they were killed, flayed alive, variously tortured. But after a little the conquering nation saw that it could do something better than flay its prisoners alive: it could make slaves of them and set them to work. So slavery came as the product of war. It was found better to make man work for you than to flay him alive. Later it was discovered that a community could enrich itself more by not making its captives slaves, but by bringing them into the community and making them free men; and so freedom took the place, little by little, of slavery. Then it was discovered that it was better to leave them where they were and tax them. This was the great discovery made by Rome. So, without going into it in detail, international customs respecting the conduct of war grew up, much as customs grow up in the State and as habits grow up in the individual.

Then the intelligence of the separate nations began to see what these customs meant, what they ought to mean, how they ought to be modified in order to do justice or to conduce to the welfare of the individual nation; and so international questions were brought before State courts and the State court exercised its judgment upon the international custom. But the intelligence of the different nations did not agree, and the customs of the different nations did not agree. If my memory serves me right,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the courts of Great Britain hold that coal is not contraband of war, and the courts of Russia that coal is contraband of war. We have international customs and national intelligence applied to the customs, but not as yet a common intelligence unifying and harmonizing the customs. Now and again there are treaties in which there is some attempt to adjust these customs and to bring some kind of an agreement about. Finally, as the last step in this progress of an international unification, came the Hague Tribunal. The Hague Tribunal is not merely a contrivance for putting an end to war, it is not merely a contrivance for settling individual quarrels between separate nations; it is a permanent tribunal, and has for its object, in the minds, I think, of the greater statesmen, something more than the adjustment of specific quarrels; it was, in their thought, to be the international intelligence of the civilized world, the organized expression of the thought of the civilized world respecting the justice and righteousness which one people owe to another people, one nation to another nation. It was to become the organized intellect and organized conscience of civilized humanity.

What is the next step to be taken? The next step to be taken is the organization of the will of the civilized world. It is true that in the history of nations the executive has generally preceded the legislative, because despotism preceded liberty. First we have a Cæsar or a Czar, later a legislative assembly. This is because at first the people have no organic intelligence and no organic will; there are a great many different wills and a great many different opinions, but no organized intelligence, no organized will. Therefore they are subject to the intelligence and the will of the imperial dictator, the Napoleon, the Cæsar, the Czar. But just as soon as the nation comes to possess a national consciousness, as soon as it comes to possess a national will, it demands a legislature. Why? I suppose there is not a mother in this room who has not had the experience of a child organizing in himself a duma, and she has been just as much puzzled to know what to do with the child with a duma as the Czar of Russia is puzzled what to do with a nation with a duma. If I may be allowed to offer a piece of parenthetic advice to the mothers, it would be: Adjust yourselves to the duma in the child; lead it, but do not attempt to repress or destroy it. But that is in passing.

As soon as the nation begins to get a corporate intelligence it must have a court; as soon as it begins to get a corporate will it must have a legislature. We have already organized an organ of international intelligence in the Hague Tribunal. Our next step is to bring to this corporate intelligence the problems of justice that perplex us, and settle them, not by our pride, not by our selfishness, but by our brains. We have created the Tribunal; the next step is to come to a universal international agreement to use the Tribunal. We have organized an international brain; we have next to correlate our international muscles to the brain and make them agree to accept the decisions of the brain. When I say that the Supreme Court of the United States is the brain of the United States, I do not mean that all the brains in the United States are in the judges of the Supreme Court; nor, when I say that the Hague Tribunal is the brains of the civilized world, do I mean that all the brains in the civilized world are in the Hague Tribunal. I mean this—that if the State is to act as an organism, it must have an organized thought—that is, a court or courts—to think for it; and if the civilized world is to act as an organism, it must have an organized international thought—that is, an international court; and what the Supreme Court of the United States is—the organ of the thought of the United States in its interpretation of the customs of the life of the Nation—that the Hague Tribunal is to the civilized world—the interpretation of the organic thought of the civilized world in relation to the problems of international justice and peace.

But, having this organized thought, and having agreed to submit our questions to it, we must take the next step in world organization; we must have an organized will. We must have some organ by

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

which, as the community acts as a community, the nations of the world can also act as a community; and that is the International Parliament. We have had some tentative experiments in this direction. There have been congresses of the nations on various special subjects. Perhaps the most notable of these is the Postal Union, which does not, indeed, have as yet power, if I understand the facts aright (perhaps I ought to say that it was only last night that I was notified I was to speak to-day, and some of these questions lie a little vaguely in my mind, for I have had no opportunity to verify my general impressions)—the Postal Union has no legislative *power* to determine what shall be the postal laws of the different nations; but its advice and recommendation, unless I am mistaken in my recollection, have always been practically adopted. It is an advisory parliament on postal matters, representing not merely the intelligence but representing the will of all the nations that are brought together concerning international postal affairs. We have our Pan-American Congress, which as yet is not a permanent body, but I think we shall learn here before this session is over that it is likely to become a permanent body, representing not merely the intelligence and thought, but working toward an expression of the will of the American people of both North and South America. We have had an Interparliamentary Union, which as yet has had no official recognition—again if my memory serves me right—from the different governments. I do not think that any of the governments unofficially represented recognize the Interparliamentary Union, although it is wholly composed of members from the different national parliaments. But the next step is an official organization of a Parliamentary Union, with advisory powers at first, which shall become legislative powers by and by. First an organic intelligence of the nations, next an organic will of the nations, and—

Next an organic executive power of the nations. Less armament? Yes. But how shall we determine how much less armament? Just as long as we have this conception that England must have her armies and navies to protect her interests, America her army and navy to protect her interests, France her army and navy to protect her interests, Germany her army and navy to protect her interests, so long we shall have more or less of competition between the contending nations, each determined at least to be strong enough to resist its neighbor if it is attacked. It may be that Russia is the only country that would object to lessened armament, but I suspect that so long as Russia objects Japan will also object. I would if I were the Japanese. Napoleon undertook to make all Europe one great empire without a national consciousness, without a national intelligence, without a national will, and to focus all intelligence and all will in his own brain. Europe combined its forces and put them under the command of a common leader to protect every nation from the one whom they regarded as the foe of all nations. The Boxer movement threatened representatives of every nation; we did not send a Japanese force under a Japanese commander, a German force under a German commander, an English force under an English commander, and an American force under an American commander; we said, "Here is police duty to be done," and the nations put their police forces under one man and they marched to Peking—English, German, French, and Japanese—under a German commander, to set the embassies of all the nations free from the perils which threatened them.

At Lake Mohonk, as I take it, we are to dream dreams and see visions. I make no apology for describing my vision. It is this. The time is coming when all the military forces of the civilized world will be one police force, under one chief of police, with one international legislature to decide what is the will of the nations, with one international court to interpret the official and legal intelligence of the nations, and just enough army and just enough navy to make the world safe, under a common direction and a common control—*and no more*. To-day Europe is pretending to dread the yellow peril, without reason, and China is dreading the white peril,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and with very good reason. How shall we of the West avoid the yellow peril, and they of the East avoid the white peril? There are two ways. One way is to build up armies and navies and get ready for the worst war the world has ever seen. The other way is for China, Japan, Europe, and America to organize a common intelligence through an international court, a common will through an interparliamentary union, and under their guidance select a common chief of the police, call him what you will—that is the other way. It is the sane way. It is the righteous way. It is the way in which lies peace. The world is moving very fast—very fast. When Edward Everett Hale, in 1895, said here, "We want a permanent court of arbitration, a permanent tribunal," there were men on this floor, you remember, who said, "This is the dream of the dreamer and the vision of the visionary;" yet in four years we had it.

What Edward Everett Hale prophesied God has already brought to pass.

God is moving fast. He who would run ahead of God's chariot must gird up his loins and run rapidly. What we want today is not merely a court to settle international difficulties—that we have already; not merely a body of men to consult together on international matters, though we are going to have that; what we want is a common international consciousness and a common international life. The Psalmist said, "The kings of the earth take counsel together against the Lord and against his anointed," and they certainly did. What we want is that the kings of the earth should take counsel together for the Lord and for his anointed. Paul said, "The kingdom of God is righteousness, peace, and joy in holiness of spirit." What we want is a common international consciousness, interpreted by a common international tribunal, expressing itself in a common international will, and enforced by a common international executive, that shall make for righteousness, for peace, and for human welfare.

AN ALUMNA RETURNS

BY THE ALUMNA

THE Alumna has recently discovered that she is an old maid. Other old maids may have discovered themselves, but in the Alumna's case the thrill of discovery is alleviated by the determination to marry at once—if she can.

The Alumna has been revisiting her Alma Mater, a large college for women, an extra specially fine college for women, one with aspirations towards Schools of Law and Medicine and such adjuncts of universityship. This visit was made five years after the Alumna's own Commencement banquet, on which occasion she had shaken hands in an earnest, masculine way with several hundred classmates, and had hoped from the bottom of her heart that she would never miss a class reunion with such splendidly interesting women. But for the next five years the Alumna had to stop being a college woman and be a daughter instead. Because of five years' illness in the home she was too busy to write more than hurried notes to the friend or two she had found among the college faculty. When this fifth spring brought a quiet week, she found suddenly that her heart was aching to be friendly with the wonderful people who had tried to teach her things, and that it would be a beautiful rest to lie under her favorite pine-tree on College Hill and remember the days of her youth.

It was a perfect May morning when she stepped from the train in her own college town. There was an intoxicating breeze. The trees had never been greener or the lilacs more springlike, and the ancient hackman—blessing on his hoary heart!—remembered her name. (The Alumna was so pleased with him that she thought he meant to shake hands when he reached for her suitcase.) Village lodgings were found, the visitor put on her youthfulest white gown and went away through the trees

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

toward the beautiful college to hunt for possible friends and assured happy memories.

For two days she knew much happiness. Old friends were kind and there were new delightful acquaintances. Then there came a warning. A young instructress, a classmate of the Alumna, returned to the lecture platform after a week's illness. The Alumna had always loved this classmate, even though she would study chemistry, and, seeing her pale and tired, threw sudden arms around her and kissed her warmly. Did the Human Reader ever kiss a step-ladder? The Alumna drew back amazed, and found the young instructress wearing an expression of mingled embarrassment and rage. Diana Embraced made a quick recovery, however, and, with level unsmiling eyes and cultured voice, offered, "The bell is about to ring for my first lecture."

As the Alumna fled down the hall she met a lovely child, a freshman, who said, "Dear lady, I have been looking for you. I want to give you these violets and tell you again how grateful I am that you persuaded me to come to this college. I am very happy here." As the child turned away to go to her class-room the Alumna was joined by a member of the faculty who had watched the graceful little presentation. As the two walked out across the campus the "faculty lady" looked coldly at the violets and murmured, "I am trying so hard to make the girls who come under my influence feel that it is a little vulgar to give tangible evidence of kindly feeling." The Alumna went apart by herself and stood under her own pine-tree and gave thanks to Allah that violets are tangible—so vulgarly tangible!

But it was from her two real friends that the most unkind shocks came. One exquisite evening at sunset the Alumna sat by an open window listening to the beautiful voice of her one-time professoress, now her friend, speaking of changes in college life. She looked from the high window across tree-tops to the red, glowing west, and then back into the darkening room, an austere room, its only indulgence a delicate engraving or two.

"Alumna," spoke the professoress-friend after a silence, "may I ask some personal questions? You are so much more friendly in manner than you were in college. I am afraid you are accustomed to friends. I had hoped you would live your life apart, aloof; you might then have learned to speak in verse. Your face doesn't show the old signs of spiritual conflict—that warring of delicate emotions. It must be that your life is dealing with things rather than thoughts. Are you not less alive to the ideally subjective?" The listener suddenly remembered to wonder who had dusted the stairs at home that morning, and smiled in her heart while she confessed that vulgar "things" filled whole days.

As the Alumna lingered her last morning bidding the best of friends good-by—a woman who understands the happy necessity of "things," who understands so nearly everything—there came the gentle question, "You haven't told me whether there is any question of marriage in your life." (The Alumna didn't want to tell, and said nothing.) "I have been meaning to warn you," went on the quiet voice. "There is so much danger that you naturally domestic women will overestimate the value of marriage. There is so much more independence of thought and action, a wider reach of service, a deeper intellectual happiness, possible to the life that is lived alone, with no nearer claim than that of friends."

When the Alumna reached home, she kissed everybody in the house, went to market to plan a vulgarly comfortable dinner, gathered "tangible" armfuls of apple-blossoms, and decided in a rush that the next time (may there be a next time!) the Man in the case said "Please," she'd say "Yes" with all her heart.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GREAT BRITAIN AND SOUTH AFRICA

BY ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN

Author of "The Mastery of the Pacific," "Greater America," etc.

THE history of British relations with South Africa is one long series of mistakes, of buried reputations and broken hearts; and yet the man who, after reading this history, takes the trouble to make himself personally acquainted with the country will not judge his own people too harshly. It is a difficult country—physically and climatically—and it is inhabited by a difficult race of people. Many of the greatest of Britain's mistakes in dealing with it have been made (as it is now possible to see in the perspective of time) in the most earnest good faith by people who were acting on the highest moral principles. It was hoped by many that the war of 1899-1902 had finally obliterated traces of the many past mistakes, and that, whether justifiable or not, it was to serve as the sponge to clean the slate. A general tendency existed all over the country among British and Boers alike to regard the new epoch with hope, despite the terrible depression and dislocation which are the inevitable legacies of an internecine war. Americans, who have still a vivid memory for the reconstruction period in the Southern States after the surrender, will not need any description of this period.

In the autumn and winter of 1904 and the spring of 1905 I revisited South Africa and traveled over both the old colonies (the Cape and Natal) and the new colonies (the Transvaal and Orange River), as well as all the other territories. It was just two years after peace was signed at Voreeniging, and in those two years the work of reconstruction had gone on with such rapidity that it was almost impossible to believe these countries to have been so recently the theater of war. Grass had grown over the graves, and the trenches were obliterated by *veldt* flowers. New buildings had sprung up in the towns, and some of the latter had already increased almost beyond recognition. Fresh railway lines were already opened, roads were made or repaired (especially in the new colonies), and the whole country was opened up in a manner which was extraordinary to one who had not revisited it for fourteen years.

Notwithstanding all this, there was great depression in commercial life, especially in Cape Colony, which had been greatly overstocked in anticipation of a big boom after the war. The only industry which was really recovering at the time of my visit was that of gold-mining; and here I may perhaps explain some salient features in South African mining which differentiate it from that of other countries.

The distinguishing feature of the Rand formation is its consistency, but, contrary to general opinion, this formation—the celebrated "banket"—is not abnormally rich, but is, indeed, low-grade ore compared with many other fields, in the United States, Australia, and elsewhere. The gold is obtained by an elaborate system of crushing and washing, and the industry has been organized in a high degree and has engaged the abilities of the foremost mining engineers and chemists of the day, including many Americans. Gold-mining under these conditions has none of the adventurous and speculative elements elsewhere associated with it, but is a highly organized and developed industry.

Another little-understood side of South African mining is its financial basis. It is usual for the critics of the mining industry in South Africa to point to a group of millionaires, many of them not of British origin, as drawing their wealth from the Transvaal soil, for which they do nothing in return. It must be clearly understood, however, that the wealth of these men is not entirely due to the out-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

put of gold, but to their operations on the Stock Exchange, whereby they have exploited the potentialities of the Rand and (not infrequently) the over-trustfulness of the public. It is a fact that there are undeveloped properties on the Rand to-day which are held up by reason of their over-capitalization; and the whole superstructure of finance which has risen on the foundations of the mining industry has, in fact, little relation to the value of the ore. The capital actually sunk in the Rand reaches an enormous total, and not all of it is getting interest.

It is to the interests of every one connected with the mines, equally to those of the shareholders as to those of the mine-owners who desire to retain public confidence by the payment of dividends, to insure that the working of the industry is as economical as possible. It may surprise non-shareholders to learn that of the innumerable mines on the Rand only half a dozen are paying a dividend, and this number would be reduced by any increase in the expenditure. The interruption caused by the war naturally cost the mines a good deal. When they resumed work, it immediately became apparent that the native labor supply was insufficient. The immediate sufferers in such a crisis are not the millionaire mine-owners, but the shareholders in every part of the world. Moreover, Lord Milner, upon whom had fallen the herculean task of reorganizing the new colonies, found that his task was building upon sand unless the mining industry—the sole industry of the Transvaal—could be at once replaced in a prosperous condition.

It must not be forgotten that the whole prosperity of the Transvaal under Kruger was built up on the profits of the mines—before 1885 (a couple of years before the Rand was opened) the Transvaal was practically bankrupt. The Orange River Colony—an agricultural community of thrifty farmers—also owed its progress very largely to the mining industry, since the receipts from the railway which fed the mining district to the north constituted a major part of its revenue. Now, without revenue one cannot have any of the essentials of progress. Education, for instance, needs to be supported by the State if it is to spread among agricultural districts, and one of the greatest difficulties of the Boer republics in their earlier days was the objection of the Boer to pay taxes. Therefore the creation among them of a revenue-producing element was a direct and immediate benefit, and, as such, was not despised even by the most Pharisaic old *veldt* Boer, who professed to regard the whole mining community as godless and depraved.

It cannot be too clearly understood that, as an agricultural or pastoral country alone, South Africa was never able to hold its own. The diamonds of Kimberley redeemed the situation at a critical period in Cape Colony, and without mineral wealth not one of the colonies could ever be successfully developed. Wide as is this assertion, it is, I believe, justifiable by facts. South Africa is in parts excellent as a pastoral country. There are, all over the land, spots (pockets they are termed) of soil of peculiar richness, suitable for agriculture; but the conditions of climate, the lack of natural communications, and the erratic conformation of the country make it impossible that these regions should develop as the Australian sheep and cattle "runs" have done, or like the wheat-fields of Northwest Canada or the Argentine. Irrigation on an extensive scale is necessary to carry agriculture beyond a primitive stage, and the expense and other drawbacks of irrigated produce which has to be conveyed by rail do not allow it to compete in the world's markets with those of countries where nature does everything.

The rise of great industries in such a country is essential to its development, and is recognized as such even by those who, very rightly, regard agriculture and pastoral farming as the ultimate, permanent source of prosperity. The duration of the mines—or rather of the banket formation, which is practically the only payable one in South Africa—is variously estimated, but recent investigations seem to show definitely that, even at an increased rate of output, there is enough banket to last at least a hundred years. Those who care to look forward further may reasonably hope that in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that time the country will have reached a stage of development in which other industries will be able to take a prominent place, and, especially, that long before that time the lack of natural communications will be artificially supplied and the work of irrigation accomplished.

Meanwhile one hears the constant complaint that the mines and mine-owners do not do enough for the country, and that the drain on the resources of the country is not sufficiently compensated for by taxation. This accusation is especially brought against the diamond industry in Kimberley. The critics must, however, make allowance for indirect taxation, and as a matter of fact the Rand mines, taking out twenty millions sterling, are calculated to pay four and a half millions to the State, directly and indirectly, while the net cost of working is eleven millions, leaving four and a half millions available for shareholders. The Premier diamond mine, opened near Pretoria a few years back, pays a tax of sixty per cent., and it is calculated that when in full working order this mine will yield a revenue of £1,200,000 per annum. That there are abuses in the mining laws no one will deny who has studied the matter, but many of these are due to the haphazard way in which the industry was built up and to the ignorance of the Boer Government. A great deal of the "anti-millionaire" feeling that one finds among the best South Africans is due to the fact that the circumstances of South African mining lent themselves to the clever and unscrupulous type of financier and not to the individual miner. The plain man, who sees enormous fortunes acquired, not by digging, but by the tortuous paths of company-promoting and working "the market," must be pardoned some prejudice, and it is to be regretted that the mine millionaires, who have in the process of time developed a really solid industry in South Africa, have also been in some cases associated with the wilder and less reputable forms of speculation. Very few of these men have, like Cecil Rhodes, become identified with South Africa. They have, as a rule, preferred to "work the oracle" in London or Paris, and it was no mere idle jest when Park Lane was called "a suburb of Johannesburg." Thus the gulf deepened, and to-day it is hard to convince many impartial Africanders that the mining industry is a legitimate and essential feature in South African development.

When Lord Milner began the task of reconstruction, he was faced by the *non possumus* of the mine-owners. Without an adequate labor supply they could not go on. It is frequently asked why the four and a half millions of South African natives could not supply this want, but, as a matter of fact, this is a subject on which expert opinion is obtainable and does not admit of controversy. The Commission which was at work for two years (in 1903–5) collecting information as to the natives, and which was composed of some of the best-known South Africans specially versed in native affairs, reported that, whereas the demand for native labor in South Africa totaled 782,000, the actual number likely to be available for work at one time is only 474,000. The natives are small cultivators on a large scale, and many do not go out to work at all; but even those who are forced to earn wages will not work all the year round, and in a very little time can earn enough to pay taxes and live comfortably for the rest of the year.

The shortage had been partially met by the importation of natives from Central and Portuguese East Africa, and in fact the latter were the only ones of any use in deep-level mining. It is possible that heavy recruiting in other parts of Africa might have met the difficulty to some extent, but there is an objectionable side to this constant drawing of half-savage natives to one center, and the mine-owners certainly desired a more permanent and skilled class of laborers. The war dislocated this foreign supply and created a fresh difficulty in the home labor market, for many of the natives (by transport riding and other means) had acquired money enough to save them from the necessity of working for some years at least. The investment of the Bantu is usually in wives, and the exertions of these make him a gentleman of leisure. The farmers were all com-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

plaining bitterly at the time of my visit to South Africa of the scarcity and dearness of native labor. To recruit heavily, by means of high wages, from the home labor market meant, therefore, to reduce the supply of workers available for the farmer; and also, in the present stage of native evolution, this expedient would be self-destructive, since the more the native earned the less likely would he be to go on working. My own impression of the whole subject was that the abnormal development of South Africa had led to a disorganization of the native labor market which could be restored to normal conditions only by being left alone for a time, so that the native, who has been in places demoralized by the attempts to secure him, should learn his own proper level in the industrial world, and should also, by the gradual process of civilization, be placed on a similar footing with his masters as regards the necessity for work. The present condition is that the white man *must* work, but the black one *need* not. Therefore the labor market needed to be recruited from outside; and this being the case, and the employers having decided that to bring natives from other parts of Africa in sufficient numbers was not possible, even if desirable, the elimination of the Indian coolie (owing to the opposition of the Indian Government) left practically only the Chinese.

The ordinance under which the Chinese were imported has been severely criticised by the present Government. There is no doubt that it was intended to place the Chinese on a special footing in the Transvaal, though not (in the minds of its framers) with a view to their oppression, but to secure order while protecting them. It was and is a remarkable experiment to place this large body (nearly 50,000) of alien men practically in one mass on the Rand, and it would not, in my opinion, have been possible to place them under the ordinary laws. Arrangements were somewhat hastily carried through, especially in the matter of recruiting, and a number of unruly characters came over with the first batches. The provisions for housing and feeding these coolies were superior to anything they could have been accustomed to. They were not "confined" in a "compound," as the Kaffirs had been and still are, and their condition of "slavery" consisted only in the fact that they were bound for a certain number of years, were subject to restraints in their movements about the Rand, and were not in some respects amenable to the ordinary law of the country. Each man cost something like twenty pounds to place on the Rand, and as the great hope of the mine-owners was that a number would sign on for an extra term, they were not likely to desire any unnecessary harshness in treating so costly a laborer.

The flogging incidents of which so much has been made were the result of the difficulty found in maintaining discipline among the unruly elements of the earlier batches. An imperial official of experience in the Far East who speaks several Chinese dialects had been appointed to superintend the men. He wished to administer correction without the formalities of the magistrate's court, believing prompt action in petty offenses to be the wisest course; and in allowing him this discretion, Lord Milner actually infringed the ordinance and the law of the colony. Possibly the permission was abused by subordinate officials; but though wild statements have been made to this effect, actually authenticated instances of flagrant abuse have yet to be made public. It is one of those cases when the man who takes the responsibility of going outside the letter of the law may be saving a community from catastrophe—widespead disorders among the Chinese would have meant disaster—and must yet stand his judgment at the hands of men who sit at home in a country where law and order are synonymous. Lord Milner avowed his mistake and took the entire responsibility for it, in the House of Lords, and on this avowal came the attack on him which might have ended in a vote of censure. The Government prevented this by moving an amendment in which Mr. Winston Churchill, Under-Secretary of the Colonies, changed the ground of attack and pronounced that it was not worth while for a great party to pursue an individual, especially when that indi-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vidual had, like Lord Milner, ceased to have any influence on public affairs. The effect of this incident in South Africa cannot be easily estimated; but as affecting the dignity and prestige of British officials, it is, to say the least, extremely regrettable.

The main object of the new colonies is to attain full responsible government at the earliest date. The Boers, the only section of the population which is thoroughly organized, will make common cause with any British party that seems likely to hasten the day for responsibility. The most curious side of the situation is the fact that while the present British Government is not prepared to disorganize the mining industry by at once withdrawing the Chinese, it is bound to a considerable section of its own party by the most solemn pledges to put an end to this state of "slavery." The Labor party persists in the belief that white men could replace the Chinese in the mines. This belief is founded on the popular fallacy, for which the Conservative party is largely to blame, that South Africa is a white man's country, whereas it is essentially a country to be developed by colored labor under white supervision. The idea that the Chinese are taking the bread out of the mouths of British miners was responsible for many votes in the election, and a large number of the Liberal members are bound to press the view that the Chinese must be withdrawn. The expedient of leaving the decision of what is essentially a domestic economic question to the new Transvaal Government was naturally suggested as soon as election heat was over, but, overweighted by the fine moral phrases in which he and his party have indulged, Mr. Winston Churchill has thrown a bomb into the new colonies (and the colonial world generally) by declaring that if the Transvaal Legislature decides to act in a way contrary to the moral sense of the British Government, the latter will have to interfere. As a matter of fact, every student of colonial politics is aware that any attempt to dictate to a colonial legislature on a matter of domestic policy would lead to the most serious complications, and, despite the remonstrances addressed by the Australian Government to the Transvaal on admitting the Chinese, that Government made it plain that it regarded the question, even while the Transvaal remains a crown colony, as one in which the Imperial Government cannot take the initiative. Although a large section of South African opinion was really hostile to the Chinese, it would equally resent any attempt to dictate to the legislature of a responsible colony on a matter vital to its own interests.

The question of the Transvaal constitution and the basis of the franchise are also serious ones at the present moment. The cleavage of race interests between Briton and Boer is being obliterated in the country districts and especially by the spread of education on a wider basis, but the cleavage between the mining community and the country at large remains. Throughout South Africa all the interests incline to be sectional and narrow, and it is only of late years that the Boers, by a discreet and vigorous propaganda, have succeeded in raising a really national feeling among their own people and uniting the different colonies by means of affiliated political associations. The best class of British Africanders are thus left out in the cold, between the active mining community, which has its own political world and controls almost all the local newspapers, and the Boer associations whose aim is ultimately separatist. The Imperialist hope was to increase this class by immigration, and to secure its political rights against the overwhelming majority of the Boers by certain protective measures. The hope has not been altogether realized, and the strong opposing parties to-day are the mining group and the Boer nationalists, neither of which can be credited with any measure of political altruism, but the stress of circumstances and the pressure of the Black Problem are gradually driving together the moderate section both of British and Dutch, and forming what may be the nucleus of a third colonial British race—the Africanders. Ultimately the Africander must prevail, and with federation a wider and less sectional view of the country's interests will arise. But whether the Africanders will be Imperialists or not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

in the future depends naturally very much on what is done to-day; and if the pendulum is allowed to swing too far in the direction of restoring all political power to the Dutch, the twig will be bent by their influence and so the tree will grow. The attempts by both extreme sections to gerrymander the electorate of the Transvaal need to be carefully checked by the Imperial authority, and a commission is to investigate the subject; but the gravest doubts are entertained whether the present Government is not too much influenced by the desire to develop for its own edification the principles of abstract justice to be attentive to the details of policy and expedience.

In the midst of all this web of politics poor South Africa, a prey to that sort of uncertainty which saps public confidence, is suffering the severest depression. All over the world where South African shares are held disquietude prevails, and many small shareholders will be the victims. The Africander cannot take the long view. He has his own present necessities to think of, and they are pressing, and the conviction grows and grows that with the interests of his country at the mercy of party politicians "at home" he is not a free man—is not master of his fate. The most ardent Imperialist must sympathize with him, and must hope that, whatever the electoral basis of the new legislatures may be, their members will be inspired with a single desire to make their country prosperous.

But if the Home Government thinks it is to be the arbiter of the course by which that prosperity is to be reached, then good-by forever to the fond hope of a British South Africa.

THE NEEDS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

BY HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND

President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia

THE National Capital celebrated its centennial upon the 12th of December, 1900. From that day, when the attention of the whole country was fixed upon it, a new interest in its development has appeared everywhere. A new desire to learn its history, its needs, its plans, and its prospects naturally grew out of that new interest. It yields also a general desire on the part of all intelligent Americans to see it become the greatest and the best capital in the world. Many people want it to be the model for the municipalities of the United States—primarily what is sometimes called "a permanent civic exposition" of laws and customs, as well as buildings and parks and institutions of all sorts. They point out that without any extra cost it may be more instructive than any temporary exposition, and that already thousands of visitors find it to be so. As the political capital, as a social, scientific, and educational center, it draws constantly from the most intelligent classes in all the States.

We who live in Washington are sensible of the change in the feeling of the country towards its capital, and grateful for it. We welcome intelligent co-operation in carrying out the plans for the advancement of the common capital of us all. We cannot help seeing, however, that there is still much ignorance throughout the country as to the actual conditions here. In many quarters it seems to be understood that the Executive Department of the National Government governs the District of Columbia and pays all the municipal expenses, and at the same time that the people have the right of suffrage. Of course neither of these things is true. The Constitution does not mention the Executive Department in connection with the Federal District, but says Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over it. Congress

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cannot, of course, act as an executive, and therefore has created the municipal corporation known as the District of Columbia, with the three Commissioners as its official head, to exercise the executive authority. When this Government was set up in 1878, the suffrage was abolished, and Congress assumed half of the municipal expenses, the taxpayers paying the other half. The two contributions make up the appropriation fund for the municipal expenses, to which, before 1878, Congress had contributed nothing, leaving the whole burden upon the people who lived here. There are many who believe that Congress ought to provide more than one-half, and, indeed, should pay the whole of the expenses of such things as parks. Senator Hoar suggested that Congress should pay whatever was necessary over and above a fair contribution by the taxpayers, whether the amount was one-half or two-thirds. But half a loaf is so much better than no bread that the half-and-half arrangement, as it is called, has given general satisfaction. It limits, however, the possible expenditures, and makes it necessary to consider all objects of expenditure at the same time. We would all like to make the capital beautiful in every respect at once, but that would require an expenditure that only Congress could meet.

In the past quarter of a century, since the Government began to do its duty to its capital, more progress has been made than in all the three-quarters of a century before. It has been until recently chiefly material progress, in buildings, parks, and streets, although a fine public school system has been developed, and of late years a good public library and the beginnings of important social undertakings. The building period naturally came first, and in the past six years has reached the climax with the project for the elimination of railway grade-crossings and the construction of the beautiful new union station, freeing the Mall from the servitude of the old Pennsylvania station and tracks; the construction of the filtration plant, and a new pumping station and a sewage disposal system; the District Government building and new bridges, together with new school buildings and other similar structures, and the building for the public library given by Mr. Carnegie. At the same time busy with these things and with the financial burdens which they impose, the Commissioners and the community have been seeking to improve the capital in other ways, especially those relating to social conditions.

The capital has not led in these matters, but it has taken up new ideas as rapidly as they have been shown by experiment elsewhere to be sound, and has either adopted them, where that was possible, by its own action, or asked Congress for the legislation and appropriations necessary to carry them out. In general, all this legislation and appropriation, even the appropriation of its own tax money (which next year will amount to five and one-half million dollars), must be passed by Congress, which acts generally upon the recommendations of the Commissioners as at once its agents and the representatives of the people.

There are, in round numbers, about 320,000 people in the District of Columbia; over 60,000 of them live outside of the old City of Washington (which now has no legal existence, being merged in the District of Columbia), in a large number of small towns and villages scattered over the hills and valleys of the territory. About one-third of the population is colored—the largest number of colored people gathered in any place in the world; about one-fourth of the population is very poor—poorer than most poor people elsewhere in the United States; there is much abject poverty. This has had much to do with the deplorable condition of a considerable portion of the population which lives in what are called alley slums, where about nineteen thousand people reside; unable to pay more than a few dollars a month rent, they have had to put up with very poor quarters, including a number of buildings that ought to be renovated or destroyed, for sanitary reasons. The Commissioners have been seeking and expect soon to secure legislation that will enable this to be done, and at the same time are asking for more inspectors in order to better enforce the sanitary regulations.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

This is the type of an effort that is being made to improve conditions.

A juvenile court law framed by the Commissioners has just been passed, and a new court will be set up on the first of July. A new compulsory education law, a child labor law, a law for the regulation of employment agencies, and other similar measures have been presented by the Commissioners, and are likely to be passed by Congress.

Special thought has been given to the needs of children. The improvement of the public schools by the substitution of new buildings with adequate playgrounds for the old-time buildings with their small and unattractive yards, in addition to the new buildings necessary to provide for the increased school population; the improvement of the school system by all necessary additions, as, for example, vacation and trade schools; the increase in the salaries of the teachers now underpaid; the extension of municipal playgrounds, school gardens, and small parks, are among the things especially desired; the enlargement of the work of the public library by the establishment of branches and the increase in its facilities is also being pressed in this relation.

In a general way, it can be stated that every feature of a complete municipal programme of social betterment is included in the plans of the National capital, and is now being pressed by its representatives, official and unofficial. There is no more interest in the projects for making Washington physically more beautiful than there is in the projects for making it morally more beautiful.

Selfishness, whether enlightened or not, naturally produces a deep interest in the sanitary conditions which affect the health of the whole community. The high death-rates, now happily reduced below twenty per cent., although still higher than in some other communities where there is not the same kind of population or the same climatic conditions, have given great concern for many years to all responsible officials and thoughtful citizens. The completion of the filtration plant last year and the sewage disposal system this year marks one form of the effort to remove the causes that contributed to the high death-rates. Other attempts have been, by legislation or education, to diminish the dangers of infection or contagion. Just at present special attention is being given to the so-called "white plague," which is especially serious among the poorer classes. The Commissioners are urging the construction of special tuberculosis wards on high ground bought for the municipal hospital five years ago, in order to isolate and treat the worst of the indigent cases.

If they secure all the legislation and appropriations which they are asking for the purpose of improving the social conditions, the next few years will witness a remarkable change for the better. It will not be possible then even for those who delight in exaggeration to make sensational statements such as have been made about the present conditions. Some of those conditions are bad, but in so far as human laws and human action can change them they are likely to be changed; and the prospect is very hopeful because of the public interest and the public effort in changing them. Poverty will not be abolished, here or elsewhere. The destruction of the poor will continue to be their poverty. But whatever can be done in the way of amelioration will be done.

The public spirit and civic activity of the intelligent citizens of the capital are not excelled elsewhere, and in the past ten years have been of special value. We all feel that, as this is the Nation's capital, the whole country ought to participate in the endeavor to make it a model in all respects. The Senators and Representatives all represent the District of Columbia in legislation, but each represents a particular constituency outside of the District of Columbia. That constituency ought to be as much interested in the National capital as in its own home affairs. It is for the extension of the interest which now exists in many minds and its expression in proper ways to the Congress, which is supreme over the District of Columbia, that the people of Washington appeal. At the same time, it is only fair to say that Congress does not deserve all the adverse criticism passed upon it in re-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gard to its dealings with the capital, any more than it deserves all the adverse criticism passed upon it respecting its other dealings. Senators and Representatives generally take the same pride in the National capital as their constituents, and have usually gone further in practical expression of that pride than the average of their constituents. They are desirous now to do what is best for the capital. They only need to be encouraged by those of their constituents for whom they have the most respect and regard.

IMPRESSIONS OF A CARELESS TRAVELER

ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN

ALLEYNE IRELAND, in one of his letters to The Outlook, urges that all appointees to the Philippine Archipelago should be sent by way of the Suez Canal, and directed to stop *en route* and observe the English and Dutch methods of governing in the tropical lands. How much they would get from such a brief observation I am not sure. Some would probably become mere copyists; others would react against European methods and endeavor to prove their own originality by devising new methods; I fear only a minority would be capable of learning by both the failures and the successes of their contemporaries. But I am inclined, nevertheless, to think that his suggestion is a wise one; it is well to lead the horse to water, though you cannot make him drink. I am quite sure that it would be an advantage if every editor who is intending to discuss our colonial problems could first make a visit to the West Indies, though it were as brief and his observations were as superficial as mine. The colonial problems in the Sandwich Islands and the Philippines are not the same as the colonial problems in the West Indies; yet something concerning the former can be learned by even a brief study of the latter, where the colonial conditions of tropical and semi-tropical lands can be seen in a microcosm. What an Anglo-Saxon people can do and ought to do for a mixed population in a tropical climate is much the same in its fundamental elements the world over, and the question ought not to be taken up by us as though no experiments had ever been made by other nations which throw light upon it.

The population of the West Indies is extraordinarily mixed. Roughly speaking, it is composed of four classes: foreigners, Creoles, Africans, and mixed bloods. By foreigners I mean Europeans and Americans. These constitute the governing classes. They are English in Barbados, Trinidad, and Jamaica, French in Martinique, Americans in Porto Rico, and I suppose Danish in St. Thomas. I do not think that in any of these islands, however, the government is autocratic. In them all there is, I believe, a representative assembly elected by popular suffrage, but also in them all this assembly possesses limited powers. It is not anywhere, outside of Cuba, the repository of all political power as Congress is in the United States and Parliament is in Great Britain; and even in Cuba the treaty with the United States serves as a check upon the Cuban Assembly. Next in social and political importance to the foreigners, and, I judge, exceeding them in commercial importance, are the Creoles. It is not altogether easy to define the term Creole as it is used by the common people in the West Indies. I asked our driver at Trinidad to define it for me. A Creole, he answered, promptly, is a native of the islands born of foreign parents. "Is the child of English parents a Creole?" I asked. "Oh, no! he is an Englishman." "A child of American parents?" "No! he is an American." "A child of French parents?" "Well—er—he

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

might be called either a Creole or a Frenchman." "A child of Spanish parents?" "Oh, yes! certainly, he is a Creole." So I came to the conclusion that it was only the native-born child of Spanish parents who was called a Creole, when the driver shattered my definition by the remark, "We have Creole horses." "Is this a Creole horse?" I asked. "No, sir [indignantly], it is an American horse. This is no Creole horse." My modified conclusion, therefore, was that a native who really belongs socially and commercially to the island, and so regards himself as a West Indian, is a Creole if his parents were foreign born; but as few English or American native-born do so regard themselves, the term Creole is practically confined to the native-born children of the Latin races. The negroes are much in evidence in all the islands; but as intermarriage or its equivalent is frequent, and as there is no law, either political or social, against such marriages, the mulattoes largely outnumber the pure Africans. I have no census returns at hand, but I believe they would amply justify the impression, produced from casual observation, that the men of mixed races outnumber all those of pure blood, probably two or three to one.

In weighing a traveler's conclusions allowance must be made for his prejudices, and I own to the popular American prejudice against mixed marriages. It was not lessened but strengthened by the little I could learn concerning social and industrial conditions in the West Indies. I was assured by residents that no prejudice against such marriages exists in the West Indies, and observation tended to confirm this information, though I am not sure that a better acquaintance with social life might not compel a modification of the opinion. Certainly blacks and whites frequently intermarry, and the negro husband or wife is received into the society of the white partner. Black, white, and brown children attend the same school, and colored children are apparently received without prejudice as playmates by their white fellows. In the towns we visited there was no such evidence of a segregation of the population as one would see in a Southern community. Black men sometimes accumulate considerable wealth and occupy positions of social importance. The civil service is open to them, though I judge the cases in which they secure positions of real importance are exceptional—considering the predominance of the colored population, very exceptional. And yet the color prejudice appears to exist, though, curiously, with a different manifestation from that most common in the United States. Some gentlemen came out to call upon our party at Havana. They were residents, and though only one was a native Cuban, the others occupied positions of influence and had some special advantages for becoming familiar with native sentiment. I asked if intermarriage of the races was common. Yes. No prejudice against it? None. Did negroes acquire wealth? Sometimes, though they were generally poor. What did they do? Anything. Did they occupy professional positions? were they lawyers? Oh, no! not lawyers. Could not a negro become a lawyer? Oh, no. Could a mulatto? No. A quadroon? No. An octoroon? Well, perhaps an octoroon might. I did not press the inquiry further. I do not imagine that *law* draws a line between the quadroon and the octoroon; it is race feeling, not law, that in Cuba prevents the negro from becoming a lawyer. And I remembered that some years before I had met in a town in Mississippi two negro doctors, who had by far the best drug-store in town, and who not only had a large practice among their own people, but were called in consultation in cases among their Anglo-Saxon neighbors. Perhaps it was my Americanism, but it seemed to me that the prejudice which forbade social equality and opened the door to the highest professions was better than the prejudice which permitted intermarriage and shut the door of industrial opportunity to the brain worker.

The labor problem in the West Indies is peculiar. Of course I had no opportunity to study it. My impressions on this subject, like all the impressions in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

this series of letters, are those of a casual inquirer. Mr. Carr's account of the difficulties of the labor problem at Panama (The Outlook for May 19, 1906) is confirmed by such observation as I could make and such information as I could obtain on this flying trip. One thing is certain: the problem is not produced by the scarcity of labor; there is plenty of it, such as it is. I am inclined to think that it is partly produced by a glut in the labor market. There is so little to do and so many to do it that no one can earn more than a livelihood, and so no one cares to try to earn more than a livelihood, and for that purpose a very little labor will suffice. But this is only a part of the explanation. Race inferiority, bad training, a laziness-producing climate, few wants and fewer cares, all combine to make labor desultory and inefficient. A gentleman of large experience in Jamaica expressed himself to me as amused at Mr. Poultney Bigelow's explanation of the exodus of Jamaica negro laborers from Panama. Very likely, said my informant, they were not well treated; and if there was any delay in the pay of their wages, that alone would account for their throwing down the pick; they must be paid promptly at the end of the week. But nothing would have kept them in Panama. As soon as they had secured a little surplus they were sure to come home to spend it, or to put it in the savings bank and take a holiday with their family. That over, they would go back again. That is always the way with the Jamaica negro. He added: "I have a little place in the mountains where I am surrounded by negro farmers. They can make more by working for me at ninepence or a shilling a day [eighteen or twenty-five cents] than they can make on their farms. But nothing would induce one of them to make a contract for a month. They come to work for a day. At the end of the day I go out to pay them and ask them if they will come to-morrow. And they come to-morrow, and the next day, and the next, and so on for a month, but always day by day, never under contract for a month." Yet I judge that this cannot be wholly a race characteristic. A Yankee captain some twenty-odd years ago discovered bananas going to waste on the island of Jamaica; he brought a shipload of the fruit from Jamaica to Boston, created a market, and out of the trade which he initiated and gradually developed a great banana cultivation has grown up. He now lives on the island, apparently the most popular citizen there, because he has given an opportunity for a profitable industry to a before unaspiring people. He has made his fortune and theirs too; but this could not have been done without their industry. This development of profitable labor in Jamaica I find it difficult to reconcile with my Jamaica informant's account of the nature and conditions of negro labor. But it is to be said that his account is confirmed not only by Mr. Carr's account of negro labor in Panama, and by the fact that the English Government has imported East Indian labor into Trinidad because the negro labor was so fitful and so unsatisfactory, but also by a pathetic scene which we witnessed at St. Thomas. We coaled there. And the coal was all brought on to the steamer by negro women and girls, in baskets on their heads. At the close of the day's work in the hot sun they gathered on the dock and sang and danced for the coppers flung to them from our deck. To any one who believes that there is any sacredness in woman, whatever the race, it was almost a tragedy: I could not look long upon the scene. It did not appeal to me as humorous. Nor could I then, nor can I now, quite understand why women and girls did this work instead of men. Certain it is that there was no lack in St. Thomas of able-bodied negro men quite capable of such labor. There were plenty of such men on the dock, but the work was almost wholly done by the women. The only labor I saw done by the men was an assisting hand in putting the coal-filled basket on the woman's head. L. A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE QUEEN OF THE BLUESTOCKINGS[1]

BY ELIZABETH LORE NORTH

IN 1899 Mrs. Climenson, the great-great-niece of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, fell heir to sixty-eight cases of the manuscripts of that remarkable lady, and straightway began to put them in order and select material from them for publication. Soon after Mrs. Montagu's death, in 1800, four volumes of her letters were printed by her nephew, Lord Rokeby, but this new edition is of a quite different character; it covers only forty years, or one-half of the long life of the brilliant Queen of the Bluestockings.

We have many reliable and entertaining contemporary records of the crowded eighteenth century, but this must be regarded as exceptionally attractive. In those "teacup times of hood and hoop" fine ladies who were sufficiently favored by fortune to know how to put pen to paper—though they might pursue independent lines in spelling—took time to correspond with their friends, describing in full fashionable events, society gossip, and domestic occurrences. When the lady was as highly endowed by birth, natural gifts, and training as was Elizabeth Robinson, the reader of her letters is only thankful that her circle of friends was so large and that she was a communicative spirit.

Born, the fourth child, into a family of cultivated people closely united in interests and tastes, four of her brothers and sisters have honored places in the Dictionary of National Biography. Her father, Matthew Robinson, a man of the world and of wealth, gave her entrance into the highest social circles of the day. The pretty maid took keen delight in assemblies, races, and other gayeties when she was only twelve years old, sometimes dancing "as though bit by a tarantula" until six in the morning. Her descriptive letters to the Duchess of Portland, a few years her senior, began when she was eleven, and even then are full of vivacious and acute characterization. From that time until her marriage at twenty-two she was the center of a gay crowd at Tunbridge Wells, Bath, London, or other society resorts. The pains the ladies and beaux suffered to compass their pleasures is amazing. They were commonly overturned in their cumbrous coaches, the state of the roads being beyond belief; they braved highwaymen, and ran the risk of fever and smallpox everywhere. But, as the pretty little philosopher wrote, "I always think our visits in the country at the hazard of one's bones, but fear is never so powerful with me as to make me stay at home, and the next thing to being retired is to be morose: contemplation is not made for a woman on the right side of thirty—it suits prodigiously well with the gout and rheumatism; rest and an elbow chair are the comfort of age, but the pleasures of youth are of a more lively sort. I have in winter gone eight miles to dance to the music of a blind fiddler, and returned at two in the morning, mightily pleased that I had been so well entertained." This is her usual spirit, and she makes merry over the mishaps and inconveniences common to all.

Her married life might be called supremely comfortable. As she wrote to her friend Miss Carter, a learned spinster, neither of them had ever been in love, but she certainly regarded her good husband, about thirty years her senior, with great affection and profound esteem. Her letters to him evince an exquisite womanly feeling, couched in the courteous, stately language which she had at command. In the midst of the coarseness that infected English society she kept herself free from taint, using her wit and fine tact to attach

[1] *Elizabeth Montagu, the Queen of the Bluestockings.* By her Great-Great-Niece, Emily J. Climenson. In 2 vols. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $8. net.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

people to her. She has been described as religious but no bigot, chaste but no prude, brilliant in society yet no despiser of domesticity. A wit and a beauty, she had also sense and amiability. She was connected by marriage with Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and writes of her thus: "On being asked what made her leave England, she replied, 'People were grown so stupid she could not endure their company; all England was infected by dullness.'" "Bye-the-bye, what she means," adds Mrs. Montagu, "by insupportable dullness is her husband, for it seems she never intends to come back while he lives. A husband may be but a dull creature to one of Lady Mary's sprightly genius, but methinks even her vivacity might accommodate itself to living in the Kingdom with him; she is a woman of great family merit; she has banished her children, abandoned her husband. I suppose as she cannot reach Constantinople, she will limit her ambition to an intrigue with the Pope or the Doge of Venice."

The following passage is indicative of the times:

"Lord Oxford drinks hard to the chaplain sometimes, but whether a Churchman's conscience lyes deep, or a bumper to Church and King agrees with an orthodox stomach, I don't know, but he seems less confounded with a bottle of claret than he is with his text, and shows the bottom of it too, which he cannot do with the other."

Mrs. Montagu was a favorite with Dr. Conyers Middleton, the learned historical writer, who was the second husband of her grandmother. Dr. Young, of the "Night Thoughts," she describes as leading the imagination into either the "Terra Firma of Reason, or the Visionary province of fancy"—examining everything, determining hardly anything, and leaving one's judgment at liberty. She went with the learned doctor to see the Castle ruins near Tunbridge, and thus describes the company and their adventures:

> First rode the Doctor on a tall steed, decently caparizoned in grey; next ambled Mrs. Rolt on a hackney horse lean as the famed Rosinante, but in shape much resembling Sancho's ass; then followed your humble servant on a milk-white Palfrey, whose reverence for the human kind induced him to be governed by a creature half as strong and I fear scarce thrice as wise as himself. Of the two figures that brought up the rear, the first was my servant, valiantly armed with two uncharged pistols, whose holsters were covered with two civil harmless monsters that signified the valour and courtesy of our ancestors. The last was the Doctor's man, whose uncombed hair so resembled the mane of the horse he rode on, one could not help imagining they were of him. . . . On his head was a velvet cap much resembling a saucepan, and on his side hung a little basket.

Commenting upon the curious friendship between Dr. Young and Colley Cibber, she says, "Certainly in their religious, moral, and civil character there is no relation, but in their Dramatic capacity there is some." As she grew older—although she always loved to dance—the idle, dissipated life at Tunbridge Wells palled on her. She writes a caustic letter from Bath in 1754 commenting on a public subscription being made for "Beau" Nash, apparently a blackmailing scheme gotten up by the impoverished Master of Ceremonies, who, deprived of his support by an Act of Parliament against gambling, was at eighty-one years of age in need.

Mrs. Montagu and her most intimate friends instituted a series of breakfasts at which cards were tabooed and rational conversation of a literary flavor was encouraged. In Sydney's "England in the Eighteenth Century" a gathering at Mrs. Montagu's own house is described by an accomplished French lady, Madame du Bocage: "We breakfasted at Mrs. Montagu's in a closet lined with painted paper of Pekin and furnished with the choicest movables of China. A long table covered with the finest linen presented to the view a thousand glittering cups, which contained coffee, chocolate, biscuits, cream, butter, toasts, and exquisite tea. You must understand that there is no good tea to be had anywhere but at London. The Mistress who deserves to be served at the table of the gods, poured it out herself (this is the custom), and in order to conform to it the dress of the English ladies, which suits exactly to their stature, the white apron and the pretty straw hat, become them with the greatest propriety." Later these breakfasts gave way to evening

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

coteries. To these was applied the term *Bas Bleu*—so called by a Frenchman because one of the number, Dr. Benjamin Stillingfleet (*not* one of the ladies), having a pious and literary disregard for fashion, wore blue or gray hose.

Mr. Montagu never displayed any jealousy on account of the attention his wife received. Three notable men of her day wrote her the most devoted love letters and pretended to be deadly rivals for her favor. These letters, from Lord Bath (Pulteney), Lord Lyttelton, and Dr. Monsey, a physician, are delightful examples of extravagant sentiment, yet neither of the gentlemen presumed beyond passionate vows. To Lord Bath Mrs. Montagu promised her hand in a sprightly letter as soon as she arrived at the age of eighty, he being already at that time of life. The old Earl and Dr. Monsey agreed that "Amadissa" or "Madonna," as they called her, could not be an angel, but was rather a "devil, for she leads us all into temptation." Lord Bath had his portrait painted for her by Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is now in the National Portrait Gallery in London. Mrs. Montagu took Laurence Sterne to the sittings so that he might amuse Lord Bath with his *bon mots*. Sterne had married a cousin of Mrs. Montagu, and the two were a "feckless" pair, often needing assistance. A curious paper written by Sterne was left with Mrs. Montagu on the author's departure for a year to the south of France. It is a list of possessions and disposals in case of his death, written with great emotion and marked by two tear-drops on the paper.

These two large volumes, excellently printed and handsomely illustrated by fine reproductions of famous portraits, offer considerably more than the usual temptations to the reviewer in the way of quotable bits. But the appetite of the reader should not be dulled but merely excited by a glimpse of the promised feast.

Comment on Current Books

Another Book on Herbert Spencer

The brief biography of Herbert Spencer which Professor J. Arthur Thomson has written for the "English Men of Science" series is useful for two reasons: it presents a concise but luminous account of the human side of the great philosopher, and it gives the reader an idea of the position of the scientific world to-day in regard to the views which Spencer formulated or championed. The biographical portion proper consumes a comparatively small space—fewer than one hundred pages—the remainder of the volume being occupied with exposition and discussion of Spencer's work, with especial reference to his "Principles of Biology" and his attitude to the evolution-idea generally. Professor Thomson, it is clear, is not to be rated among Spencer's most enthusiastic admirers; but neither is he a carping critic, and, independent as are his views, it will be found that he is appreciative of the labors of the famous pioneer, and is usually fair-minded in his comment. It must be said, however, that the value of his book, and particularly of the expository chapters, would have been increased had he borne more steadily in mind the fact that the series to which he contributes is primarily intended for non-technical readers. Some of his passages are difficult reading indeed. (Herbert Spencer. By J. Arthur Thomson, M.A. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1, net.)

The Anglo-Saxon

The *motif* of this volume is more unimpeachable than its method. Its aim is "to bring all the English-speaking peoples together by enabling them to realize their own characteristics." The author's qualifications are an English birth, long residence in Australia, and two years' sojourn in America, with an observant and reflective mind. His observations are comprehensive and interesting, but rather cursory and superficial. In philosophizing upon them he is plainly amateurish; *e.g.*, the superior military prowess of the Arabs under the banner of Islam is taken to indicate them as a younger race than the vanquished Greeks. He seems to have caught a hint from Lord Salisbury's biting reference to the Latin nations as decadent. "Anglo-Saxon" and "Latin" are used more as psychical than as physiological terms; *e.g.*, George III.'s government was 'Latin," but "Washington was an advanced Anglo-Saxon," and the deterioration alleged in this country is "a revival of the Latin spirit." Belonging, though not technically, to the class of "light literature," the book is more

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

profitable reading than much that is chosen for a vacant hour. (The Anglo-Saxon. By George E. Boxall. The A. Wessels Company, New York. $1.25.)

Bembo In this Italian romance of the fifteenth century an innocent boy, inspired by love of the Christ, goes out from his sheltered home among good monks to carry a cure to the evil world. The little Parablist of San Zeno sings his way, sometimes moving hard hearts to repentance, but often suffering from evil men and women. The picture of Italian court life, of wicked intrigue, falsehood, and cruelty, is vivid, and the atmosphere of the time is skillfully reproduced. (Bembo: A Tale of Italy. By Bernard Capes. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.50.)

The Continental Outcast How the unemployed of every sort, able-bodied or infirm, honest or criminal, men in search of work or vagrants and beggars, are treated in Continental Europe is the subject of this instructive volume. It is the record of a tour of observation by an English committee interested in the Church Army Labor Homes and in the improvement of the English Poor Law, from which our own was derived. In Belgium, Holland, Germany, and especially in Denmark, the problem of the unemployed is treated in a way from which we, as well as Englishmen, have very much to learn. Yet it is no new idea, at least to our charity workers, that organized charity bleeds for lack of a properly organized correction of vagabonds, drunkards, and wastrels. There is an open field for evangelists to preach the severe side of the gospel of self-help. What is immediately needed is a strong nucleus for the public sentiment which is quite ready to crystallize about it. Railway companies, the chief sufferers from the tramp nuisance, might earn the gratitude of the community by leading in an effort for the legislative organization of a general corrective movement on the lines described in this enlightening book. (The Continental Outcast. By Rev. Wilson Carlile and Victor W. Carlile. The A. Wessels Company, New York. 60c., net.)

Elementary Pedagogy It should not be suspected from this title that here is a technical work, dry and dull. Quite the contrary. Dr. Seeley writes for young teachers what every parent may read with profit. He has beginners in mind, but what he tells them is not unserviceable for veterans. Long experience and wide reading have brought to his hand abundant instances and illustrations of principles and their application. It is a well-digested manual of practical wisdom, well assorted and packed. As to religious education, the ground is taken toward which a recent veering of opinion is observable—that while Church and State are separate, Religion and the State are not separate; that the truths of God's sovereignty, justice, and providence, being vital to the welfare of the State, should be inculcated in the schools. This seems hardly controvertible in a Nation which stamps its coinage with the most widely circulated creed in the world, "In God We Trust." The mental muddle which confuses religion with the Church on one hand and with theology on the other is responsible for slowness to acknowledge it. (Elementary Pedagogy. By Levi Seeley, Ph.D. Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, New York. $1.25, net.)

Everyman's Library A very large group of books, either of classical quality or of established popularity, are being reprinted in uniform edition for the purpose of bringing the best work of representative authors in an attractive form, in moderate compass, and within the reach of people of moderate means. "Everyman's Library," edited by Mr. Ernest Rhys, proposes to give at a very small cost "all that has worn well in English literature." It will offer, not only the best authors of the past, but also comparatively new authors; and will place books of pure amusement and pleasure side by side with books of wisdom and knowledge. The volumes are clearly printed in type of good size, and are tastefully bound in cloth, with full gilt back. The margins are narrow, but the title-pages are artistic. "Everyman's Library" certainly offers a great deal at a very small expense. Eighty volumes have been sent out, and several hundred more are to follow. This is a movement in the right direction; a sound attempt to popularize literature, not by getting cheaper writing, but by making cheaper books. (Everyman's Library. Edited by Ernest Rhys. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. Per volume, cloth, 50c.; leather, $1, postpaid.)

A History of English Prosody There is room for a complete historical study of English prosody, undertaken, like Professor Saintsbury's, with the most loyal admission of facts. The battle of Accent vs. Quantity plays little part in his story, though he believes in the foot or group system rather than in the accent theory. Dr. Saintsbury finds English prosody neither a mere modification of the Anglo Saxon, nor "an apostasy to 'the rhythm of the foreigner,'" but rather a blending of the same ele-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ments that went to the making of the English nation and the English language. Between the years 1000 and 1200 he finds a great gulf fixed, but, thanks to its birthright, the prosody of English is not a fixed syllabic prosody. The task of the ballad was to preserve this native prosodic liberty. The volume carries the story through the work of Spenser, out of the rudiments of English prosody. Its arrangement of chapters for the study of texts and of inter-chapters and appendices for summaries and discussions is helpful. Freshness of style and illustration makes it much more delightful than most technical works. (A History of English Prosody. By George Saintsbury. Vol. I. From the Origins to Spenser. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.50.)

The Huguenots in America

There is a great deal to criticise in Lucian J. Fosdick's "The French Blood in America." For one thing, the title is wholly misleading. From it one would naturally infer that the book deals with the influence of all French strains in the development of the United States, but in fact it discusses simply the influence of a single element—the Huguenot. Again, far too much space is consumed in retelling the well-known history of the Huguenots prior to their advent in the New World, and this with an astonishing amount of sectarian bitterness. Further, when the subject proper is finally reached, extravagant claims are made, the reader being virtually asked to believe that the Republic is what it is to-day chiefly because of the infusion of Huguenot blood. And, lastly, while it is evident that Mr. Fosdick has expended a prodigious time in research, it is no less evident that he has been undiscriminating in his use of authorities. Of this there is no more striking instance than his account of the massacre of the Huguenots by Menendez in 1565, which is carelessly written and altogether from the French point of view. In fine, the defects of the book are so serious that we cannot recommend it either as an authoritative or interesting contribution to its subject, which is well deserving of close and exhaustive examination. It has, however, a certain suggestive value in indicating the pitfalls which future students will do well to avoid. (The French Blood in America. By Lucian J. Fosdick. Fleming H. Revell Company, New York. $2, net.)

Il Santo

The books of no living Italian romancer better deserve reading than do those of Antonio Fogazzaro, not only because of their style but also because, pre-eminent among Roman Catholic writers, he aims, first, to bring his Church into harmony with the accepted truths of modern science, and, secondly, to bring about some return to the simplicity and spirituality of Apostolic days. Best of all, the romancer's manner leaves his readers with an assurance that he believes in the ultimate victory of this double reform. The present volume accentuates these characteristics, so it seems to us, more than has any in the happily long list of the Fogazzaro novels. Those that have come nearest it have been the "Piccolo Mondo Antico" and the "Piccolo Mondo Moderno." "Il Santo" is really a continuation of "Piccolo Mondo Moderno." We again greet the same hero, Piero Maironi, now a "saint"—*il santo*—who, questioning, discontented, and vacillating in "Piccolo Mondo Moderno," becomes a monk of a rather mediæval but not unpleasing type. Perhaps Signor Fogazzaro did not dream how well his latest production might be advertised. Not only was it seized upon by such a broad-minded Roman Catholic editor as M. Brunetière, for instance, the editor of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and others, for publication as a serial and translation, when necessary, in their papers; the Pope himself, in view of the frank criticisms in the book, open and implied, of present-day ecclesiastical and dogmatical shortcomings, was later induced by the Vatican conservatives to place "Il Santo" upon the Index Expurgatorius! In so doing Pius X. has doubled the fame and force of the Fogazzaro book, not only among Protestants and so-called "freethinkers," but, very probably, among those of any name who would influence a great communion toward true modernity and true loyalty to apostolic ideals. (Il Santo. Da Antonio Fogazzaro. Baldini, Castoldi & Co., Milan, Italy.)

An Indictment Against Portugal

To the unsolved problem presented by the conditions existing in the Congo Free State is now added another problem of like nature, if the statements contained in Mr. Henry W. Nevinson's "A Modern Slavery" are to be accepted at face value. Mr. Nevinson accuses Portugal of maintaining in its West African possessions of Angola, San Thomé, and Principe a system of slavery which differs from the old-time slavery in name only. He charges that under the fiction of "contract labor" natives dragged from the interior are compelled to work on plantations until released by death; that their servitude is marked by all forms of brutality and cruelty, not stopping short even of murder; and that the "slave trade," which, he says, momentarily slackened after a native uprising of four years ago, is rapidly

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

increasing. He makes these charges as the result of a personal investigation conducted in 1904 and 1905, when he visited the islands of San Thomé and Principe, and traversed Angola from the coast to the inland seats of the alleged traffic in human beings. This journey he made with the utmost difficulty, suffering greatly from fever, and only by good fortune escaping what he believes was an attempt to poison him in order to insure his silence respecting what he had seen and heard. His narrative impresses us as the work of a careful, keen, and honest observer, and while it includes much resting on hearsay, it also presents evidence that seems imperatively demanding an answer. Apart from its main thesis the book contains some useful information respecting the characteristics and customs of the native tribes, the climate and scenery, and the animal and vegetable life of the region explored by Mr. Nevinson. But its chief significance, of course, is as an indictment, and an indictment not to be readily "pigeonholed." (A Modern Slavery. By Henry W. Nevinson. Harper & Brothers, New York. $2, net.)

Luther's Postils These homilies on the portions of the Gospels appointed to be read in churches at various times in the church year Luther considered the best of his works. Begun in 1521 at the instance of his protector, the Elector Frederic, they were designed for use by preachers incompetent to fulfill their office without such help. Alas that four centuries of advancing enlightenment have not yet freed all clergymen from such crutches! The present edition, presenting these Postils for the first time in an English dress, is creditable to the Lutheran scholars under whose auspices it appears. This volume contains sermons for Epiphany, Lent, and Easter. (The Precious and Sacred Writings of Martin Luther. Vol. XI. Church Postils. Edited by John Nicholas Lenker, D.D. Standard Edition of Luther's Works. Lutherans in All Lands Company, Minneapolis, Minn.)

Mr. Pratt There is much rustic humor in this tale by the author of "Cap'n Eri," and Mr. Pratt is a continuation of the former country philosopher. That two tired young stock-brokers should elect to follow the rules of the "Natural Life" as laid down in a popular book is not so incongruous as it might have seemed a few years ago. Mr. Pratt is engaged as their factotum, and relates their adventures with much shrewd comment. The story is absurd, but it is meant to be; it serves its purpose as a diversion, a gentle satire upon a recent popular fad. (Mr. Pratt. By Joseph C. Lincoln. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.)

The Parson's Outlook A pleasant, cultivated parson, of social qualities, is this one who reports colloquies among his fellow-parsons, and draws profiles of them when they are looking the other way. He has a mild, innocuous humor, to which one's attention is especially called, as he regards humor, if not an exclusively English quality, at any rate almost a prerogative of English speech. His comments upon character and circumstance are those of a gentle-mannered scholar, and will not revolutionize the thinking of any one. The papers have appeared in two of the popular English periodicals. (The Parson's Outlook: Studies in Clerical Life and Character. By Edward Rees. Longmans, Green & Co., New York.)

The Primrose Way It will not be easy to discover the connection between the title and the contents of this latest addition to "Mark Twain's Library of Humor." It is quite possible that the title itself is a joke selected for the express purpose of awaking hopes which it does not gratify. There are some familiar selections which were very pleasant reading when they first appeared, and which will bear preservation; Mark Twain's "Playing Courier," for instance, and Mr. Sutphen's "First Aid to the Injured," and Margaret Sutton Briscoe's "Goose Chase." One finds pleasure, too, in recognizing Mr. Warner's delightful comment on plumbers; and Mr. Cozzens's "Sparrowgrass Papers," so widely read a generation ago, is represented by a humorous chapter on "Getting a Glass of Water." It must be confessed, however, that there is a good deal of inequality; that the selections are not only catholic but promiscuous, and include some things that would better have been left out. (Mark Twain's Library of Humor: The Primrose Way. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.50.)

Recollections of a Chemist There is a refreshing old-time atmosphere about the volume of reminiscences recently written by the famous English chemist, Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe. In a way, it recalls that other Roscoe, Sir Henry's grandfather, remembered not only by his own writings, but by the eulogies of Washington Irving, Lord Holland, the terrible Creevey, and many another admirer. Sir Henry himself has a good deal to say concerning the ancestor who began life as a waiter in a coffee-house and ended it famed as a historian. He has much, too, in the way of illuminating recollections of later giants of the nineteenth century—the illustrious Bunsen, who pointed him the path to success in chemical research; Faraday, Pasteur, Hux-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ley, Tyndall, Lister, Kirchoff, Helmholtz, Dalton, Jevons, and, outside the realm of science, Gladstone, Martineau, Francis Newman, Richard Hutton, John Bright, and Sir Leslie Stephen. But perhaps the most interesting aspect of his volume lies in the light it throws on the progress of scientific investigation in Great Britain from the time, not long distant, when the experimenter was heavily handicapped by lack of or bulk of apparatus to the present day, when invention has come so generously to his aid. Americans, it must be said, will not find the book of equal interest throughout; but even where the interest is purely personal or local the pages are so liberally supplied with anecdote or livened with touches of a quaint humor that there will be little inclination to curtail the reading. (The Life and Experiences of Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, D.C.L., LL.D, F.R.S. Written by Himself. The Macmillan Company, New York. $4.)

The Romance of Modern Agriculture

In our issue of December 23, 1905, we commented on Mr. W. S. Harwood's account of the remarkable work that is being done by Mr. Luther Burbank in the actual creation of new forms of plant life. This account Mr. Harwood has now followed by an even more interesting exposition of the wonderful progress attained within the past few years in all domains of agriculture—progress such as eminently to warrant the title he has given his book, "The New Earth." Mr. Harwood may not have first-hand knowledge of the many themes he discusses, but he does possess the ability of exhibiting scientific achievements in terms intelligible to the lay reader, and also the gift of bringing out vividly the romance inherent in the relations of man with nature, even when these relations have to do with the seemingly prosaic incidents of every-day manual labor. His first few chapters show the advances that have been made in the study of the soil—advances which include methods of fertilization by the aid of bacteria and more correct knowledge of the adaptation of crops to a given soil. He then passes on to show how science is improving, and, as in the case of Mr. Burbank, even creating, forms of plant life suitable for foodstuffs or manufacturing purposes; and the present-day methods of fighting the external as well as internal enemies of plant life—scales, worms, etc. Next come exceedingly informative chapters on modern horticulture, modern forestry, modern animal husbandry, and modern dairying, and finally some chapters of a miscellaneous character, of which the most interesting is perhaps one relating the results of recent tests to show the relative value to the human organism of different foods. The book may be warmly commended to the general reader, and it seems to us almost indispensable to the farmer who would make intelligent use of the forces now at his disposal. (The New Earth. By W. S. Harwood. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75, net.)

The Silver Age of the Greek World

This is a new edition, largely rewritten, of Professor Mahaffy's "The Greek World under Roman Sway." The book has been out of print for a number of years, and has become to a certain extent antiquated by reason of the larger knowledge of Greek life and the wider and more intelligent view of that life. The period is one of immense interest, not only to students and scholars, but to all who care for the development of the human spirit. Less striking in its productivity and much inferior in original power to the Golden Age of the Greek world, it was nevertheless the age in which Greece became the schoolmaster of the world, and the spirit of Hellenism was carried into almost all lands; and while Greece was conquered by Roman arms, Rome in turn was penetrated and largely subjugated by Greek thought. Beginning with the discussion of the Roman conquest, the book ends with a chapter on "The Literature of the First Century," tracing the spirit of Hellenism in Asia, Egypt, and Italy, with special chapters on Cicero and Plutarch. Professor Mahaffy is not only a competent scholar, but he is also an interesting writer. (The Silver Age of the Greek World. By John Pentland Mahaffy, C.V.O., D.D., D.C.L. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago. $3, net. Postage, 17c.)

Turkey's Capital City

This volume upon Constantinople exhibits an unusual combination of triple excellence. The print, the pictures, and the text vie with each other for commendation. Dr. van Millingen enriches the real importance of his descriptions by a readable and limpid style of writing, showing sane, individual judgment, competent study, and sympathetic interest. The divisions of his subject fall easily into three main parts: The making of Constantinople; along the walls; and among the churches. The closing chapters are devoted to impressions of the modern city, its religion and its people. The Epilogue is a suggestive, far-seeing, and valuable contribution to the consideration of a great problem, always difficult because of the heterogeneous character of the population of Turkey. (Constantinople. Painted by Warwick Goble. Described by Alexander van Mil-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lingen, M.A., D.D. The Macmillan Company, New York. $6.)

The Up-to-Date Waitress

The majority of housewives in large cities at the present time are obliged to engage waitresses and chambermaids who have had practically no training; for those who are expert in their professions readily command wages which cannot be afforded by people of moderate means. The best that the average housekeeper can hope to start with is good natural material—intelligence, deftness, and willingness to learn. The technique of waiting and the care of rooms must be imparted by her. Any lady who is about to undertake a task of this kind will find Miss Hill's book of great value. The book can also be recommended to waitresses in modest households who have acquired the fundamental principles of their work, but who desire to learn those more elaborate details a mastery of which will enable them to obtain better-paid positions. The book is attractively illustrated. (The Up-to-Date Waitress. By Janet McKenzie Hill. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.50.)

A Virginian's Reminiscences

Mr. John Goode, whose "Recollections of a Lifetime" has been recently published, is certainly in a position to contribute some interesting chapters to the history of the past half-century of political life in America. Born in Virginia in 1829, he has been a member of the Virginia General Assembly, the Virginia Secession Convention, the Confederate Congress, the Congress of the United States, and the latest Virginia Constitutional Convention. He was also at one time Solicitor-General of the United States. Thus he has had ample opportunity to watch the trend of events and to make intimate acquaintance with many of the men active in the affairs of the Nation during the past fifty years. But if he has improved his opportunity, evidence must be sought elsewhere than in the present volume, which deals chiefly with the obvious and the well known. There is, to be sure, a great deal in the way of comment on public personages, but little that increases our knowledge of them, with the possible exceptions of Robert E. Lee, Fitzhugh Lee, Early, and Terry. Nor, save in the case of the Confederate Congress, does Mr. Goode tell us much that is new concerning the various deliberative bodies of which he has been a part. His book further suffers from the inclusion of reminiscences of persons of small importance, and from the incorporation of sundry public addresses and papers, in themselves worth reprinting but hardly to be classified as "recollections." Indeed, outside of the instances mentioned and some good anecdotes, there is little that will repay either the general reader or the historian in search of material. (Recollections of a Lifetime. By John Goode. The Neale Publishing Company, New York. $2.)

Letters to The Outlook

THE TRIAL OF DR. CRAPSEY

In the issue of The Outlook of June 9 you publish a letter on the Crapsey trial by Dr. North, a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Western New York. Your editorial of the same date very effectively answers Dr. North. But I think you ought specifically to correct the effect of certain misstatements relating to the constitution of the Court that convicted Dr. Crapsey.

The canons prescribe three different modes of procedure for prosecuting such a case. One of them, not open to criticism, had been exhausted and had failed of a conviction, namely, presentment by a committee after investigation. After that failure, the Standing Committee and the Bishop made formal accusation against Dr. Crapsey. But they, the accusers, selected the members of the Court who tried and convicted the accused.

Dr. North says that a comparison may fairly be made between this procedure and the practice of the Army and Navy Departments in the appointment of courts martial.

First, let it be noted with emphasis that this clergyman of the Church and his associates do not seek justification for Western New York ecclesiastical procedure in any practice appearing in the juridical history of the Anglo-Saxon race. That the accusers of a man should appoint his judges would have been considered infamous at any period of that history. They turn to military law, founded on the assumption that common law rights are suspended, and enacted for exigent cases which military service alone can create.

But even this last resort fails them. The just character of the military law is misrepresented. The "Articles of War" for the government of the army, after conferring power of appointment of courts martial upon gen-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

eral commanding officers, provides, "But when any such commander is the accuser or prosecutor of any officer under his command, the court shall be appointed by the President; and its proceedings and the sentence shall be sent directly to the Secretary of War, by whom they shall be laid before the President for his approval or orders in the case." Even actual war does not override this safeguard of liberty; for the article in that case, after conferring power of appointment on the commander of a division or brigade, provides, "But when such commander is the accuser or prosecutor of any person under his command, the court shall be appointed by the next higher commander."

The attempt to share the honor of following such procedure with the military establishment of our country fails.

GEORGE A. CARNAHAN.

Rochester, New York.

HOW TO EDUCATE

Will you allow an old subscriber to thank the Spectator for his able article in The Outlook recently on the needless waste of food in hotel life? It is the two concluding sentences of the Spectator's article that most strongly appeal to me as containing vital truth on a question which is beginning to be dimly understood. What can be done to convince our educators who plan the common school system for us that in so far as it fits our children for their spheres in life it is a failure, and that now, as a result of such a system, we, as a people, are reaping a harvest of wasteful extravagance, ignorance, and ill health, to say little of the labor disturbance it involves?

Nine-tenths of all our public school children must, after reaching maturity, earn their livings, if not in a public business, at least in caring for their homes and people somehow. The boys, without a trade and not able to get into a profession, become useless members of society, but they almost never fail to get married and add to the burdens already too large for capable administration by our charitable boards and organizations. The girls inevitably come to duties connected with the household—and yet, in the very branches in which they should be well grounded, such as domestic economy, the care of children, sanitation—in other words, the good old art of housekeeping—they are not only unprepared but absolutely unfitted for such work. A long course of what seems in most cases unnecessary studies has rendered many of our girls anæmic and condemned them to poor health for the rest of their lives. The chief aim of an education for either girl or boy, I take it, is so to fit them for their duties in life as to help them make living more wholesome, useful, and beautiful for themselves and others. Yet what do we do for them to gain this end by our present system?

Let us hope the day is coming when manual labor may have its innings; when educators will realize that not in a few sporadic instances shall women's clubs be allowed to point the way to training the head through the hand, but that our whole school system shall dignify instead of degrading honest work, and manual training shall be made compulsory for both rich and poor. Then we shall have both housekeeper and housework in sympathy because both understand the value of work and know how to do it. We shall have come nearer to a common standard of life when no boy can graduate without having learned a trade, when no girl can get her diploma or enter the high school without a clear understanding of sewing, cooking, and home-keeping. Then we shall see the saloons less well patronized by the men who cannot get palatable food at home—the gambling-tables less frequented by men who want to take chances of making more spending money for wives who cannot make honest cloth into garments for their families, but who pay high prices for sweat-shop clothing of poor materials.

If we are to teach our children to become useful and honorable citizens, let us do it by teaching them in the golden days of youth that work comes to us all to be done, that it is degrading only when badly done, and that it is easy and pleasant when we know how to do it and why we do it.

We have many shining illustrations where city school systems include manual training to a limited degree, but not enough to change our social conditions as they must be changed soon if we are to solve our pressing problems. It should be lifted to its proper place alongside the classical education—one complementing the other, but manual training the support and corner-stone, first, last, and all the time, of our higher education.

A. P. B.

Syracuse, New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Intending purchasers of a *strictly first-class* Piano should not fail to examine the merits of

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SOHMER

It is the special favorite of the refined and cultured musical public on account of its unsurpassed tone-quality, unequaled durability, elegance of design and finish. Catalogue mailed on application.

THE SOHMER-CECILIAN INSIDE PLAYER SURPASSES ALL OTHERS

Favorable Terms to Responsible Parties

SOHMER & COMPANY

Warerooms Cor. 5th Ave. 22d St. NEW YORK

A Properly Made Mortgage

on improved farm lands in the IRRIGATED WEST is a form of investment that is eagerly sought by conservative investors. The income produced is larger than is consistent with safety in the case of most loans on property in the East.

5% to 6% Interest

is regularly paid, as has been demonstrated by our experience of a quarter of a century in investing the funds of individuals and corporations in this form of security. These mortgages are free of all taxes and expense to the investor. We are now able to offer a choice selection, secured by lands guaranteed to be worth at least double the amount of the loan.

Bank references furnished on application. For all information address

THE VAN KLEECK-BACON INVESTMENT CO.

DENVER, COLO.

THE outer skin constantly sheds itself in minute epidermal scales. These minute scales, unless cast off, clog the pores so that they are unable to throw off the impurities. The new skin which is constantly forming is fair and transparent, and will permit the egress of impurities that arise from the blood or from retarded digestion, if the desquamation of the epidermis is prompt and frequent enough—HAND SAPOLIO aids it.

HAND SAPOLIO

Does what soap cannot do, by a method of its own. If you want a velvet skin, don't PUT ON preparations, but TAKE OFF the dead skin, and let the new, perfect cuticle furnish its own beauty. An exemplification of the luxury of cleanliness. Imparts vigor and life sensation. Energizes the whole body, bringing a glow and exhilaration.

A PURE ARTICLE

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Reduced Rates
for
Telephone Service

throughout Greater New York are effective from July 1st. Contracts now being taken at new rates.

Call nearest Contract Office for full information.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Contract Offices:	*Telephone No.:*
15 Dey Street	9010 Cortlandt
115 West 38th Street	9040 38th
220 West 124th Street	9000 Morningside
616 East 150th Street	9020 Melrose

IDLE MONEY 5% SHOULD EARN

If you have funds that are idle or money that is earning but 3% or 4%, these funds invested with the Industrial Savings and Loan Co. may be made to **earn 5% per year** for you and be free from all dangers of speculation.

YOUR SAVINGS ALWAYS SUBJECT TO YOUR CONTROL

Available whenever you desire. Start an account at any time, withdraw at your pleasure. No forfeiture of earnings, as we reckon profits for each day funds are left with us. Remitted by check quarterly or semi-annually or compounded if preferred.

Established 13 Years
Assets $1,750,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO. NEW YORK CITY

Patrons in every State —some doubtless in your locality to whom we are privileged to refer you.

Under Supervision New York Banking Dept.

Write for full particulars.

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
10 Times Building Broadway, New York

TARTARLITHINE

For many years has been prescribed by our leading physicians. One writes: "*I have used Tartarlithine with more benefit than any other drug or combination of drugs that I have ever used.*"

Rheumatism

Tartarlithine rarely fails because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of rheumatism—uric acid. We want every sufferer to try it, and will send a sample package with our booklet on the cure of rheumatism free to every applicant.

Free sample and our booklet on the cure of Rheumatism sent on request

McKESSON & ROBBINS
Dept. L, 93 Fulton St., New York
Sole agents for the Tartarlithine Co.

INDIGESTION

distress after meals, fermentation, heartburn, sour stomach, water brash, will be promptly relieved if you

Take Tarrant's

Seltzer Aperient
(Trade-Mark Registered)

It rids the stomach of undigested food, cleanses the bowels, and relieves the clogged system of poisonous waste matter.

For 60 years physicians have praised and prescribed TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

At your druggists or by mail from

The Tarrant Co.
44 Hudson Street
New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Test Your Strength

You may be "out of a job" and weakly waiting for a new one at the same old thing, wasting your life and energies, when by a simple test of your mental muscles you might show yourself a giant in earning power.

Make a better than merely "good salary." Be your own boss in making it. Take your own time to do it. Stay in if it's a nasty day. Just use common-sense and intelligent industry, and you can make more than, or at least as much as, you ever made, making yearly sales for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Every old and every new sale counts in a splendid prize award besides paying a large commission. The magazines are well known and stand at the head of the magazine list. We train, advise and stand by you. We want help and will pay you and help you to help us.

Write if you want to do better by yourself than you are doing.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
3384-E Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Special Summer Sale
SUITS, SKIRTS AND JACKETS

Made to Order at One-Fifth Reduction from Catalogue Prices

To close out our stock of Summer materials, we will make any garment illustrated in our Summer Style Book of Suits and Skirts, from any of our fabrics, at a reduction of **One-Fifth** from our regular prices.

$6. Suits now . .	$4.80
12. Suits now . .	9.60
18. Suits now . .	14.40
25. Suits now . .	20.00
$4. Skirts now . .	$3.20
7. Skirts now . .	5.60
10. Rain Coats now	8.00
12. Rain Coats now	9.60

Prices also reduced on Tailor-Made and Shirt-Waist Suits, Traveling Dusters, Jackets, Drop Skirts, etc.

If you contemplate the purchase of a garment this season, write at once for our Summer Style Book of Suits and Skirts and samples of materials, so that you may make your selections before the more desirable fabrics are sold.

We GUARANTEE to fit you and give you entire satisfaction or refund your money.

Made to Order

We Send Free to any part of the United States, our new **Summer Book of New York Fashions,** showing the latest styles and containing our **copyrighted** measurement chart; also a large assortment of **Samples** of the newest materials.

WRITE TO-DAY; you will receive them by return mail.

SHIRT-WAISTS
SUMMER STYLES, $1.00 to $5.00

No prettier or more stylish waists than ours can be found anywhere.

The unheard-of prices at which we offer them are the result of a system of buying and selling which is absolutely exclusive with us.

Our styles are faultless. Our fabrics include Lawns, Batistes and Net, handsomely embroidered and trimmed.

Sizes 32 to 44 Bust Measure

No. 183-M M. The lavish use of lace in this charming waist, which is reproduced here in white Batiste, suggests it at once for elaborate occasions. The front is decorated with lace in hem-stitch finish, suggestive of a Bolero, and an insert of embroidery adds to the effect. Baby tucks are adopted on the shoulders, and wide tucks ornament the back, where the closing is concealed. The collar and graceful elbow cuffs are tucked and edged with lace. Regular value, $2.25. **Special price, $1.50; postage 15 cents.**

No. 183-M M. $1.50

Remit by post-office money order, express money order, bank draft, or registered letter. Do not send stamps. **Be sure to mention size desired.**

If you are not satisfied you may return the Waist and we will refund your money.

We have other styles ranging in price from $1.00 to $5.00, illustrated in our new **Summer Shirt-Waist Supplement** — sent **free** on request.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.

119 and 121 West 23d St., New York

Mail Orders Only. No Agents or Branches. Est. 18 Years.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Minnesota and North Dakota Farm Loans

First Mortgages on Improved Farms offer Abundant Security and Attractive Returns

To Investors: Correspondence invited.

MINNEAPOLIS TRUST CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Capital	**$250,000.00**
Surplus	**$150,000.00**

New York Correspondent—Chase National Bank

OFFICERS

ELBRIDGE C. COOKE . . . President
WM. H. DUNWOODY . . Vice-President
WM. G. NORTHUP . . Vice-President
ROBERT W. WEBB . Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS

HOWARD S. ABBOTT . . . Master in Chancery
JOHN B. ATWATER . . Of Cohen, Atwater & Shaw, Attorneys
ELBRIDGE C. COOKE . . . . . (President)
JOHN CROSBY . . . . . Attorney at Law
WM. H. DUNWOODY . President Northwestern National Bank
JAMES J. HILL . . . . President Great Northern Ry. Co.
SAMUEL HILL . . . . . Capitalist, Seattle, Wash.
T. B. JANNEY . . . President Janney, Semple, Hill & Co.
A. H. LINTON . . . . . Railroad Contractor
A. C. LORING . President Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company
J. R. KINGMAN . Of Woods, Kingman & Wallace, Attorneys at Law
CAVOUR S. LANGDON . . . . . Railroad Contractor
WM. G. NORTHUP . . President North Star Woolen Mills Co.
A. F. PILLSBURY . Director Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co.
ROBERT W. WEBB . . . . (Secretary and Treasurer)

THE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

Are now about the most central of all the great resorts. They have through Pullman sleeping-cars from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, via the

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

A night's ride takes you from any of these places to the center of the mountains in time for breakfast next morning.

For a copy of "The Adirondack Mountains and How to Reach Them," which is No. 20 of the New York Central Lines' "Four Track Series," containing a fine map of the Adirondack Mountains and adjacent territory, with useful information in regard to hotels, camps, lakes, rivers, etc., send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Manager General Advertising Department, Room 23 F, Grand Central Station, New York.

C. F. DALY
Passenger Traffic Manager
New York

W. J. LYNCH
Passenger Traffic Manager
Chicago

$62.50

Round trip
JUNE 18th TO 22nd
From Chicago to
Portland
Tacoma
Seattle
Vancouver
Victoria via the
Chicago & North-Western Railway

$64.50 to San Francisco and Los Angeles and return **June 25 to July 7, inclusive,** and daily June 1st to September 15th, to California, Portland and Puget Sound points via The Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line.

$75.00

Correspondingly low rates from all points.

These tickets are good on the celebrated **"Overland Limited,"** the **"Los Angeles Limited"** and the **"China & Japan Fast Mail,"** all leaving Chicago daily.

Descriptive booklets, train schedules and full information on request.

W. B. KNISKERN,
Passgr. Traffic Mgr., C. & N.-W. Ry.
CHICAGO.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE
UNION PACIFIC
THE OVERLAND ROUTE

OL7

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED